CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

137615

No. 28,590—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15	6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	6
12	6		10	6
24	12	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	24	12
24	12		20	12
24	12	After Dinner—Chateau Ladite	24	12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.L. OCEANA	6986	1200	P. S. Toulin	21st Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
THAMES	6078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th "
P.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "
P.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	23rd "
P.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† THAMES	6078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3902	600	R. Harvey	13th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	20th "
P.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
P.L. KHEDIVE	3903	600	L. H. Moule	12th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

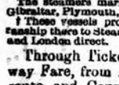
Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Ham books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 13, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Boehringer	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY, leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,926	550	18th Nov., '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deporta	3,926	550	24th Nov. '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 26, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer.

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3944	22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Steaming Car Tickets obtained.

CHARGES. Passages engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSRS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. Consignors delay the shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

SOLICITORS COLLECTORS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,169 tons, on 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,080 tons, on the 22nd November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

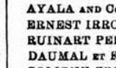
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec. for Hull.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	" 18th " do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	" 7th Jan. Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	" 21st " do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,

FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.

"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London, MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock. PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto, SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteln E. Yriarte, Cad z. CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims. CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux. HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobienz, Bingen-am-Rhein. WHISKIES, &CO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith. WHISKIES, &CO.—From Rose and Cameron, Inverness. DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

SHARES FOR SALE.

50 CROWN BREWERY COMPANY'S SHARES, at Rs 90 each. This Company has steadily paid a 9 per cent. Dividend for several years past.

31 NEW MURREE CLUB COMPANY'S SHARES, at Rs 100 each. This company paid 10 per cent. Dividend last year.

As the above Shares must be SOLD to close a Partnership Loan Account, Reasonable Offers will be entertained. The lots can be divided to suit purchasers.

Address "PARTNER," care of *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1852, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. L. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.
Care of
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.

"PNEUMATIC" PLAYING CARDS (DE LA RUE'S PATENT).

FOR EASY SHUFFLING AND PERFECT DEALING

THESE CARDS are thin, with Rounded Corners and Patent Index-Pips. The front of the Pneumatic Playing Cards are highly finished, whilst the Backs are minutely grooved or indented all over the surface, so as to provide an air-space between the Cards, and a roughened surface which acts as a resistance for the thumb in dealing. This prevents misdeals, as the Cards slide off one by one, and can be dealt with the greatest ease and rapidity. A variety of patterns.

Per Pack: Cash, Rs. 1, 1-6, 1-12; Credit, Rs. 1-2, 1-10, Rs. 2.

SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS (FOSTER'S PATENT).

A Pack of Cards that will play themselves. One, two, or three persons can play exactly as though four were present: the Cards will play with you or against you; will tell you when you play correctly, and correct your mistakes. Each Pack plays 40 Games, and every Hand is a perfect example of the Game of Whist.

Per Pack: Cash, Rs. 2; Credit, Rs. 2-4.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
De La Rue's Palace Gold Moguls, assid. patterns,	per pack	1 14	2 2
Do. do.	do. " doz.	21 8	24 0
Do. Palace Moguls	do. " pack	1 12	2 0
Do. do.	do. " doz.	20 0	22 8
Do. Figured Moguls	do. " pack	1 4	1 8
Do. do.	do. " doz.	13 0	14 8
Goodall's Duplex Round Cornered.	" pack	1 0	1 2
Do. Harrys and Club Harrys.	" pack	0 12	0 14
		0 14	1 0
Do. Moguls		1 0	1 2
Squeegers, with round corners	per pack	1 6	1 10
Do. do.	per doz. packs	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	and gilt edges per pack	1 12	2 0
Do. do.	and gilt edges per doz. packs	20 0	22 8

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S

STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES.

Approved by the Profession.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

For the Rapid Cure of Cough and Colds. Per Bottle Re. 1

KEMP'S ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA

For the Cure of Scrofulous Diseases. Per Bottle Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE

For the Cure of all Malarial Disorders. Per Bottle Re. 1.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

To prevent Baldness. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

For Cholera and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

Full Directions accompany each Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S

CHRYSAROBINE SOAP

Trade Mark

OR

GOA POWDER SOAP,

Specially Prepared with Kemp's Goa Powder for RING WORM, DHOBIES' ITCH, and every form of PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.

By the use of this Soap the above complaints are quickly and painlessly cured.

Until the discovery of the extraordinary properties of Chrysarobine, numerous medicines, both Native and European, had long been tried by medical men with indifferent success; and patients underwent years of suffering without obtaining relief. An English Surgeon has informed the proprietors that he suffered from the disease for four years; he visited England for medical advice, and could not obtain any relief. He was at last induced to try Chrysarobine, and in fourteen days his disease had entirely disappeared. Cases are constantly coming under notice, in which a few days' application has cured diseases of many years' duration. Indeed, Chrysarobine now is regarded by natives of India (who are specially liable to the disease) of all classes as an Infallible Remedy for Indian Ringworm.

Per Tablet, as. 8; per Packet of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER'S

REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF INDIA,

WITH Inset Physical Maps, Sketch Maps of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and General Index. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G. S. Is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. The whole corrected to the present date, and showing the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The Index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map. Price in Book Form, Rs. 5.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.

PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.

PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each.
15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.

Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION. SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical "English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY—Fifth Edition.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without outward medicine. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
[illegible] HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W C., ENGLAND.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and richly Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 110; Credit, Rs. 124.
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 57; Credit, Rs. 64.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with finest Pearl Handles and richly Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 138; Credit, Rs. 155.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75; Credit Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks with fluted Electro-Plated Handles and fancy Engraved Blades, complete in case. Cash Rs. 100; Credit. Rs. 112.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 55; Credit, Rs. 62.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75. Credit, Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with plain Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Pearl Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 180; Credit, Rs. 200.
12 Pairs of Dessert Knives and Forks, with shaped Ivory Handles and Engraved Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 120; Credit, Rs. 135.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Engraved and Chased, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 102; Credit, Rs. 114.
6 Pairs do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 57; Credit, Rs. 64.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Blades, richly Engraved and Chased and Mounted in selected Ivory Handles, and complete in case. Cash Rs. 140; Credit, Rs. 168.
6 Pairs of do. do. complete in case. Cash, Rs. 75; Credit, Rs. 84.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Pearl Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 200; Credit, Rs. 220.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with plain Ivory Handles and plain Electro-Plated Blades, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 142; Credit, Rs. 156.
12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades in one piece, very Strong and Serviceable, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 80; Credit, Rs. 90.

PRESENTATION FISH SERVICE.

Fish-Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 Pairs of Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, complete in case. Cash, Rs. 115; Credit, Rs. 130.

PRESENTATION COMBINED FISH AND DESSERT CABINETS.

Containing the following items:—12 Pairs Ivory-Handled Fish Knives and Forks, richly Engraved, 12 Pairs Ivory-Handled Dessert Knives and Forks, richly Engraved, Ivory-Handled. Fish Carver and Fork, 4 partial Gilt Fruit Spoons, 1 Pair partial Gilt Grape Scissors, 2 Pairs Nut-Crackers, 2 Ivory-Handled Nut-Picks, and 1 Pair Melon or Cake Carvers, complete in Velvet and Satin-lined case. Cash, Rs. 460; Credit, Rs. 515.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

'XMAS CARDS, DOLLS, TOYS, CRACKERS, CAKES, PUDDINGS, SWEETS, GAMES, PUZZLES, GIFTS, PICTURE-BOOKS.

Special Christmas Lists on Application.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,

CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair	Rs. 1	8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair	" 4	0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front		" 1	4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	" 5	8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	" 2	4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	" 2	12

PACKING FREE. CASH OR V. P. P. PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN order to still further add to the convenience of our Friends and Customers in the Bombay Presidency, we have recently enlarged our Manufactory at our Branch Establishment in Bombay. This will accommodate a greater number of Workmen than we have hitherto been able to find room for. Our principal Workshops are in Calcutta, where we employ a large number of skilled Workmen, both European and Native, and our Bombay Management has been in the past mainly dependent upon them to supply work made to express order.

We hope now, however, to manufacture whatever is required of our Bombay Branch in the CITY of BOMBAY itself. At the same time, our more extensive plant in Calcutta will always be available. By these arrangements a great saving in time will be effected, which in case of Jewellery repairs is often of the first importance.

SPECIAL CARE and ATTENTION is given to our WATCH REPAIRING DEPARTMENT, and no Watches or Clocks are allowed to leave our Workshops until they have been carefully examined and tested by the head of the Department.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnee is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE,—MADRAS.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sickr-oom Requisites of every Description.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
Triumphal Success! Enthusiastic Applause!
HARRY STANLEY'S Opera Bouffe & Pantomime Co.
TO-NIGHT! MONDAY, NOV. 16TH!!
By Special Request,
MIKADO
(FOR THE LAST TIME).
New and Magnificent Costumes purchased for MR. STANLEY in Japan under the direction of a Japanese Nobleman.
DOORS OPEN at 8-30. OVERTURE at 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Row, Rs. 3; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, 8 Annas; Private Box, Rs. 15; Box A, Rs. 16.
Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
TUESDAY,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNVILLE.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES,
TO-NIGHT, AT 9.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES!
Front Seats, Re. 1-8. | Second Seats, Re. 1.
Gallery, As. 8.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 16TH NOV., 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
THE LAST SPECIAL FREE NIGHT!
Before the Rink closes for MR. JOHN ROBERT'S Exhibition
ADMISSION FREE! ADMISSION FREE!!
FREDERICK'S STRING BAND.
EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS are present at all Sessions.

"AT HOME."
TUESDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.
Admission by Cards of Invitation.
NUGENT & Co.

BENTON HOBBS, formerly of Bombay, Merchant. Some MONEY is PAYABLE to this gentleman or his representatives. Apply to
Messrs. CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM,
Solicitors, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junr.),
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER
OF THE WORLD,
Will give his First Public
EXHIBITION IN BILLIARDS
AT THE SKATING RINK
on THURSDAY, the 19th inst.
Admission Reserved: Seats Rs. 5.
Admission Unreserved: Seats Re. 3.
Seats may be Reserved at Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.

MORVI STATE, KATHIAWAR.

WANTED, for the Morvi State, a qualified M. A. to fill the appointment of HEAD-MASTER of the High School, and INSPECTOR of Village Schools in the District. Pay: from Rs. 200 to 250, with T. A. when on tour. Only duly qualified, experienced and well-certificated men need apply. Engagement will be on probation for 6 months, at expiry of which, if the incumbent is approved, a three years' agreement on a rising salary will be made. The Vernacular of the district is Gujarati, and the applicant should have a knowledge of this. Applications to be addressed to "HAZUR OFFICE, Morvi."

NOTICE.

UNDER Orders of H. H. the MAHARAJA HOLKAR, Notice is hereby given that the CLOTH and YARN of the following description, produced in the Indore Mill, are ready FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION:—

	Inches.	Number.
Cloth.	42	5374
"	40	9448
"	39	303
"	38	14787
"	36	4173
"	28	18486
"	20	222
"	31	17026
Satin	30	226
Dhoties	45	402
"	42	12459
Chuddars	60	64744
Miscellaneous pieces		3954
	Number.	Bundles.
Yarn.	10	3882
"	12	7284
"	20	6515

The Auction shall commence at 2 P.M., on the 7th December, 1891, and shall continue for Three Days.
By order,
NAGO BHIKAJEE,
Naib Dewan.
Indore, 8th November, 1891.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK
PER P. AND O. MAIL.
THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
whether of Pipe, Cigar, or Cigarette, attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY
SUPERB CIGARETTES.
PLAYER'S
"NAVY CUT"
SMOKING TO
FRESH S
JUST RECEIVED
Put up in
J. NEU
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will of JANBAI (widow of MUNJEE LADHA of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant, Deceased.
FAZULBHOY DHURUMSEY, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate. Witness: Sir Charles Sargent, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 6th day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
L. A. WATKINS,
The 10th Day of November, 1891.
Mr. J. C. CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN.
A Second-hand Light English STANHOP, in Thorough Repairs.
FOR SALE.
BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee-springs and underspring Victorias, half One spring Victorias, Cesco Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.
FOR SALE AND HIRE
Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the latest design.
Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.
Apply to
GUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LATEST SONGS procurable in England arrive each Mail. Can be taken on Approval.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK, on WEDNESDAY Night, Nov. 18th, 1891, Professor VERBECK will give an Exhibition of Fancy Skating, Skating on Stilts, &c., and will perform many wonderful Feats of Balancing. Ticket to admit One Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1; Gentlemen's Skates Free; Ladies' 8 Annas.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES!!!—We have FOR SALE a fine assortment of LADIES' SILVER WATCHES of exceptionally good quality, Crystal Face Keyless from Rs. 35. Hunting and Half Hunting at Rs. 45 and Rs. 50, respectively.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

HAM, Annas 13 per lb; COOKED HAM, Rs. 2 per lb; Gruyer Cheese, Annas 14 per lb. on out; OILMAN STORES.—MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

PHOTOGRAPHS of Lieutenant MANSFIELD'S (R. N. R.) BALLOON ASCENT.—BOURNE & SHEPHERD.

WANTED an Intelligent COMPOUNDER for the Poona Establishment. Apply personally, with Testimonials, to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS coming from Home to join their appointments in the Mofussil would do well before leaving Bombay to call at the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

IT IS A FACT that those who have sent Orders for our OLD SCOTCH WHISKY have sent us Large Orders and speak very Highly of its Quality. Per bottle, Rs. 1-12 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-4, and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS for Friends at Home.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Dealers in Indian Art and Curios.

TO LET, on Andaree Hills, close to Station, a Commodious, Airy BUNGALOW, charmingly situated. Rent Moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE or Mr. DORABJI H. GAZDAR, at the Premises.

TO LET.—BELMONT, Parli Hill, Bandora. Beautifully Situated. Every Convenience. Rent Moderate. Apply on the PREMISES.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna I.

JUST ARRIVED, PERFUMERY of all kinds and Assortment of Neat Pattern Necktie of Sorts.—At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, No. 1, Upper Storey, Opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,218, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,500. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 550. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated, being bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Badhwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Ito-porter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE new patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.
WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
72, Medows Street,
Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., LD.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Thirty per Share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th November current, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.
Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street.
By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Colaba, Bombay, 9th Nov., 1891.

...ed keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as ...ores, Hardware, Ammunition, ...l lead, Turpentine, Brushes, ...Varnishes, Ropes of best quality, ...Oil, of the well known Brands, ...d many other articles. FOR SALE ...OSINE OIL of well-known make ...oil, at very moderate rates. Apply to ...
...s., HEPPE... & ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's & Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in 1lb. and ½ pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN. Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the Celebrated MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post-free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 342, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, by order of the mortgagee, Manchoobhai Balgowandas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ramchunder Jagannath Acharaya, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1891, at 4-30 p.m., under the power of sale reserved to him in the said mortgagee, under a deed of mortgage, dated the 4th day of April, 1883, and made between the said Ramchunder Jagannath Acharaya of the one part, and the said Manchoobhai Balgowandas of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the eastern side of Girgaum road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Ramchundra Jagannath Acharaya, and his tenants, containing by admeasurement 267 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue, under Collector's old No. 27, Collector's new No. 187, old survey No. 9, and new survey No. 105, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under ward No. 1,994, street No. 111, street Girgaum road, which said premises standing in the name of Ramchundra Jagannath Acharaya, and bounded as follows: on the east by the said Agiary premises; on the south by the west by the Girgaum road; on the north by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee; and on the south by the property of Dinshaw Maneckjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned at their Office, in Forbes street. Dated this 27th day of October, 1891.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 16, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORE DEPOT, PAREL.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 16th November, and the following days at 1 P.M., each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
A quantity of railway plants, stores, &c., consisting of old casks, cans and drums, old files, bolts, washers, cotters, jibs, wooden sleepers, packing cases, timber, leather, iron and steel scrap, engine crank axles, iron and steel tyres, fire bars, damaged bridge materials, chains, rails, old writing tables, and miscellaneous other articles. The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground-rent on all the lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.
The goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
3 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
3 " white jackonets.
2 " white handkerchiefs.
1 " brown half hose.
For Sale, on Commission—
One Victoria, horse and harness complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding home.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, November 16, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:
A few cases of sibiraz wine, a lot of plated ware, consisting of cruet stands, breakfast cruet egg-frame, tea and coffee services, candlesticks, napkin rings, dish-covers, spoons and forks, knives, dinner and desert services, water-filters, pieces of red cloth, books, &c.
On account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Sumsoodin—
3 cases 5) inches fancy coatings.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria, with removeable coach.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable dog-cart.
1 half Aden cow in calf, quiet, 5 years old, giving 5½ seers of milk daily.
1 ball bearing Coventry bicycle, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of miscellaneous stores, consisting of old paulins, cather cuttings, cordage, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hajee Ebrahim Fakoor Mahomed, Cutlery Market, Bombay—
23 1 case containing tea pots, dinner cruets on wheels, breakfast cruets, claret jugs, mounted biscuits, &c.
3569-71 3 cases containing trumpets, horns, handmirrors, magnetics, engines, rattles, tin toys, &c.
3575-84 4 cases containing mirrors, brackets, magic lanterns, plates, &c.
All the goods will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Roberts' and Mackenzie-made furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, by Treacher, a sweet-toned upright pianoforte, by Soundy & Co., first-rate Singer's sewing machine on stand, with cabinet, glass fish bowl, with gold fish, first-rate oil paintings, Persian and English carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, English-made, in box, English Cooking Stove, with chimney, etc., the property of D. THELENBERG, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY, FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.
Consisting, amongst others, of Silvestre's Universal Paleographs, 4 vols.; Raphael's Bible Illustrations; The Pinctum Britannicum, 3 vols; Portfolio of Indian Art; La Decoration Arabe; Jones' Grammar of Ornament; Hogarth's Engraved Works; The Great Cathedrals of the World,—all in folio; Distant Butterflies of the Malay Peninsula; Donovan's Insects of China; Cyclopedia of Painters, 4 vol.; Cervantes Don Quixote, by Watts,—all in quarto; Balfour's Cyclopedia of India and the adjacent countries; Burton's Arabian Nights, 6 vols; Bradley's Dictionary of Minaturists, 3 vols.; and his Guilio Clovio, 1 vol.; Thomas Bewick's Works, 5 vols., all in octavo.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, at 2 p.m., the above consignment of books, Catalogues of which can be obtained on application at their Rooms or at the Office of Messrs Latham and Co., No. 48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 16, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN GREY AND WHITE PIECE-GOODS, &c.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 320 of 1891 (J. E. Sassoon and others vs. Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m., sell by Public Auction, at English Bazaar Street, near Jackaria Musjid, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Hajee Jamal Hajee Ahmed, consisting of socks, woollen shawls, drills, handkerchives, neckties, napkins, Turkish towels, morocco leather, nainsooks, cashmere, merino, woollen checks, coating and trousers cloth, woollen shirts, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Potit's Office, and opposite to Messrs Mehrjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate cleocmas in gilt frame, cambay carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of H. E. WINTER, Esq., C. S., proceeded to Europe.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Sir J. J. Baronet's House.
Pursuant to the Final decree made in suit No. 85 and appeal No. 63 of 1888 and bearing date the 28th day of April, 1890, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, by Messrs BENNETT and Co., the auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m.—
All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land is delineated with a red-coloured boundry in the ground plan filed in the above suit in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, and also all the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built over the land and building adjoinining the said piece or parcel of land and belonging to the Agiary of the late Cursetjee Manockjee, and which Agiary premises are delineated with a green coloured boundry on the said plan, but with the exception of two rooms on the first floor and one room situate between the first floor and ground floor, which said 3 rooms are also delineated with a grey-coloured boundary and marked respectively A. J. and H in the said plan, and form part of the said Agiary premises, all which land now offered for sale in situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay and contains by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 52, new No. 442, old survey Nos. 663-671 and 697 and 699 and new Survey No. 2-8887, 2-8888 and 2-8889 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2341 and street Nos. 2941 & 43, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Perozbai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, First Baronet, on or towards the south by Borah Munjeot Cross Lane, on or towards the east partly by the said Agiary premises of the late Cursetjee Manekjee and partly by the house of the said Perozbai, and on or towards the west partly by the said Hornby Row and partly by Raghunath Dadajee Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the first named appellant and first Defendant, Sorabjee FRAMJEE BOMANJEE.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, hond some large size pier glasses in gilt frame, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, very handsome one two, three, four and five lights gas chandeliers, one large size horoscope with views, a handsome strong English-built and spring victoria, a strong English-built mail phaeton, a strong built buggy, &c., the property of PREMJEE TRICUMDAS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 16, 1891.

THE "ROAMER" TRICYCLE.
THE "PREMIER."
Are the Latest Designs in Tricyles.
EASY TO RIDE,
EASY TO STEER,
EASY TO LEARN,
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE,
EASY LOCOMOTION,
EASY ACCELERATION,
YIELDING TO SWIFTNESS,
SILENT IN PROGRESS
Guaranteed best Material and Workmanship.
Prices on Application.
MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne' Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carrid OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a nutritive it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating the regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unsurpassed.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating mucilage* in obstinate cases of *Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Pianf ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money) the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAH

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	200	Rs. 25	500 xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	265
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	390
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Chartered	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	$33—
National Bank of India	37,200	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	475
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. N. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	93
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	565
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,260
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	980
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	615
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	420
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,688	100	100	60	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	620
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	600
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	220	250	12½	220
Jowraj Bajoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	750 xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	198
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	574	660
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000 xd
Mahalukmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Bellary)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,312½
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mirzore & Co	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	402½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,300
Queen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	270	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	Nil.	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	305
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	115
Braul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	16	90
Colaba	600	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	250	Rs. 20	185
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410 xd
Hengoli Press Co. Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khanumjee	340	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cottong. and P. Co., Ld	500	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,195	400	400	Rs. 40	1,225
Namar Ld	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	532½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	360 xd
Sahapatrachar Jarji	500	500	500	50	500
Sassoon	500	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	400	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	..	1,000	..	Rs. 100	795

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106 xd.
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,230	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	2800	2,500	1,000	7o	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	135	3,975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld	500	375	625	33⅓	1,000
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co	1,250	100	100	100	93
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	930
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyser & Co., Ld.	500	100	..	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	319
Kemp & Chedo	4,000	250	175	20½	319
Kurrachee Landing, Sasharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	500	500	300	30	100
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil.	38
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51 xd
Oriental Life Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	135
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Pier	200	8,000	4,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	81
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	60
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-6	17½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-13
China Leaf	"	22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-14 "
Do. Old	"	22 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	22-7
English Sovereigns	"	14-5
Do. Dragons	"	14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	107
Spree Silver	"	104

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Nov. 14.

10 p.m.	77·5

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	86·7
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	85·3

SEVERAL important promotions in the peerage (says the *World*) are on the tapis. The Queen is again pressing on Lord Salisbury the dukedom she modestly declined during the Jubilee year, and urges as a reason for its acceptance the recent extinction of the dukedoms of Buckingham and Cleveland. On Lord Lansdowne's return from India he will probably become Duke of Kerry. Lord Ilchester is likely shortly to become Marquis of Ilchester and Earl of Holland. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby will also have an earldom and take the title of Ancaster, as his barony was so long associated with the dukedom of Ancaster.

THE Queen has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the undermentioned ladies under the provisions of Clauses 4 and 5 of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated April 23, 1883, *viz*:—Under Clause 4, Nora Henrietta, Lady Roberts; under clause 5, Mrs. Caroline Rebecca Damant, Mrs. May Emma Cawley, Miss Catherine Grace Loch, Miss Edythe Welchman, and Miss Elizabeth Mary Hakfeld.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mons. D'Aro's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Kt. Companion (s), from Shields; H. M. S. Lapwing, and Arabia (s), Karachi; and Caledonia (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Guayacan (s), from Mauritius; Peninsular (s), London; and Wardha (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th:—Siam (s), for Aden; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; and Wernseth Hall (s), Liverpool. Yesterday:—Landaura (s), for Rangoon, &c.; and Kilwa (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naderi entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Booldana entered, and the s. s. Wernseth Hall left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, direct per extra s. s. Canning, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 16th instant the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 31, *viz.*,—1s. 4½d. per rupee.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 24th October, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 164,557 maunds and Rs. 38,507 in the earnings.

THE BALLOON ASCENT.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd have just published two excellent photographs of Lieutenant Mansfield's balloon ascent at the Victoria Gardens, which should be added to every good album of interesting views.

TRAILL'S INDIAN DIARY.—Messrs. Traill and Company, 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta, are now publishing their Indian Diary for 1892. It is one of the handiest, most useful, and carefully compiled diaries offered to the public in this country. It is a convenient size, and full of information that business men require to know daily. Each year it is becoming more popular, and this year, as it becomes better known, the sales should increase still more.

IMPORTING SMALL-POX.—Dr. John Crimmin, Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and filed an information against Nacoda Mahomed Ally, tindal of the *pattymar* Fazul Rahmad, which arrived in Bombay on the 18th October, with cases of smallpox on board his boat, but which he did not make a report of. The Magistrate ordered a summons to issue.

THEFT BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Kalu Abdoola, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 60 from the house of Gangaram Dajee, living at Worlee. On Thursday night last the accused effected an entrance into the complainant's room by removing the bars of a rear window of the house and stole the articles from a box, which was also forcibly broken open. He was arrested by the police while trying to dispose of the ornaments. On pleading guilty the accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a Parsee, named Manockji, a dealer in timber, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton with assaulting a Hindu woman, named Akoria. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared to prosecute, while the accused was undefended. The complainant in her evidence stated that about a fortnight ago, she was going along the Tardeo Road when she met the accused who accosted her and then assaulted her severely with his clenched fist. She took out a summons against him, and when she went to serve the summons upon the accused, he again assaulted her in the presence of a police sepoy. The accused in defence stated that the case was trumped up against him by the prosecutrix through malice, and he had dismissed her husband from his services a few days ago. Mr. DeSouza then produced several previous convictions for assault against the accused who said that although he was previously fined for a-saulting a *marwaree* he was innocent and that he had fallen a victim to conspiracy. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 for double assault on the woman.

"THE MIKADO" AT THE GAIETY.

SINCE Gilbert and Sullivan scored their first success with "Pinafore" none of their joint productions have so held the favour of the public as has "The Mikado." It is now nearly seven years old, having been produced at the Savoy Theatre, at the beginning of 1885, and yet we find companies still touring with the opera in the provinces of Great Britain, and playing it in America, Australia, and India. With the Stanley Opera Company "The Mikado" is undoubtedly a trump-card, for on Saturday night the opera drew the largest audience to the Gaiety that has assembled there since the opening night, and such enthusiasm was evinced in the performance as the Bombay public seldom give way to. Bombay audiences are not as a rule, by any means demonstrative; it takes a very great deal to rouse them to applause; so that the extraordinary enthusiasm of the large crowd that gathered at the theatre on Saturday night may be taken by Mr. Stanley and his company as sufficient testimony of the excellence of their performance. Encores were numerous, and it is no exaggeration to say that no piece of acting or singing ever created more excitement than did the rendering of the humorous trio "Here's a how-de-do!" by "Yum Yum," "Nanki-Poo," and "Ko-Ko." It had to be sung over and over again in response to the vociferous demands of the audience, and several more repetitions would in all probability have been listened to by the delighted audience had the performers responded. Three seasons ago when the Stanley Company were last here, they gave us "The Mikado," but we can remember sufficient of it to say, even though the company was then headed by the best tenor and prima donna Australia was then able to boast of, that Saturday's representation of "The Mikado" was, as a whole, a very much superior performance. The Stanley Company in their representation of this opera cannot be said to have copied the originals, or to have even attempted to copy them in the least from the descriptions of the first production which came from London; for all the Stanley principals have made the parts for themselves, and thoroughly good creations they are. It is rather an innovation to give the first tenor's part to the prima donna; but nothing could be said against Miss Amy Child's Nanki-Poo. She played pleasantly and naturally; and while there was no attempt to force the part, she was not wanting in vivacity. She struck the key-note of the part at the very commencement; she sang Nanki-Poo's heavy opening solo "A wand'ring minstrel I," with ease and freedom, and most expressively. Miss Dolly Childs made a charming Yum Yum. She was particularly winning in "The Sun, whose rays" song, her posing and flirting with her fan being graceful and picturesque. The other two little maids found sufficiently merry exponents in Misses Maitland and Peters. Miss Fanny Stanley's Katijha was a most unusual departure from what we have been accustomed to. It was original certainly; but it is a question if it was necessary to make herself up so dreadfully ugly. Still it must be admitted it was as clever as it was novel, and her acting and singing were both good. Among the gentlemen chief honours fell to Mr. W. Driscoll as Ko-Ko. He, too, has a most original conception of the part; he has a style peculiarly his own in rendering his songs, which is quaintly droll, and he was responsible for most of the merriment on Saturday night. It was his inimitable rendering of his part in the trio "Here's a how-de-do!" which created all the excitement referred to above. The audience cheered him, and forced him to return again and again, until the action of the piece having been stopped long enough, he had to decline the vociferous calls for still further repetition. Mr. Alex Boyd acted and sang well as the Mikado, and Mr. J. F. Packard made the most of Pooh Bah, the Lord High Everything Else, giving effect, quietly yet pointedly, to the absurdities of the position. Mr. Liddiard sang much better than he acted as Pish Pash. Of course, he had not a great deal to do, but his singing was expressive and tasteful. The dressing was very pretty, all the dresses having been procured in Japan, and therefore were bound to be correct, while the staging was also excellent, the scenes being copied from Japan views during the company's stay in that country. To the stage management every praise is due, the groupings throughout the play, and tableaux at the conclusion of each act being most artistically arranged.

Reviewing, in conclusion, the business of the week it has only proved that during the three years—or nearly three years—the Stanley Company has been absent from Bombay it has improved to a very great extent, and this is marked all round, in principals, chorus, and orchestra. Miss Amy Childs, who, by the way, only played during the early part of the 1888-89 season, has since then developed a soprano voice of remarkable purity, which she can use with great effect. Of Miss Dolly Childs the same can be said as regards her voice, while she has become a clever and winning actress. Miss Fanny Stanley showed from the beginning that she was gifted with no small amount of histrionic talent, but as a vocalist she has improved surprisingly. Mr. W. Driscoll is a thorough comedian, and is more amusing than ever. The chorus is admirably trained and well balanced, and is remarkable for its melodious tenors, in which it was before somewhat deficient. The orchestra, too, which is Mr. Stanley's own, travelling with the company, is composed of thoroughly capable musicians, and is as great a treat to listen to as it is a torture sometimes to submit to the mangled music of some of our local combinations. Mr. Stanley's Company, having been away so long, are all the more welcome now, and it is to be hoped that they may get the patronage they deserve during the present season. The repertoire they propose going through is most extensive, and when one considers how three pieces are put on in one week, and played so smoothly, and so near to perfection, as was "the Mikado" on Saturday night, it is apt to make one wonder how in an Indian climate so much hard work can be gone through, so brightly, and so well. "The Mikado" will be repeated to-night, and will give place to "Les cloches de corneville" to-morrow.

EVENING PARTY AT BREACH CANDY.

WITH the object of congratulating the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram on his nomination to the Bombay Legislative Council, the members of the Khoja community gave him an evening party on Saturday, at Mr. Joomabhay Lalljee's bunglow, at Breach Candy. It might be supposed that Mr. Fazulbhoy's admirers took a long time in completing their arrangements for a demonstration in his honour; but the delay was unavoidable, as the Committee appointed for the purpose resolved to raise a fund in order to permanently associate Mr. Fazulbhoy's name with a scheme for encouraging education in their community. The arrangements for Saturday's entertainment were made by the honorary secretaries of the testimonial fund committee in a manner which reflected credit upon them. The building was tastefully decorated, and illuminated with hundreds of coloured lanterns, which, being artistically arranged in the garden-grounds, and picking out some of the trees in the compound from trunk to top, made a charming show of light. The guests began to arrive from 9 p.m., and in a short time the reception-hall, where an Austrian band played a selection of music, was filled with a gay and fashionable assemblage of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The guest of the evening, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy, who arrived in the company of his elder brother, Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, at 9-30 p.m., was heartily welcomed by the members of the testimonial committee, and was escorted to the reception hall. Among those present were:—Messrs. George Cotton; W. R. Hamilton; T. B. Kirkham; C. M. Chatfield; Mr and Mrs. J. M. Sleigh; Mr. H. M. Phipson; Mrs. Peachey Phipson; Messrs. H. W. Barrow, J. R. Duxbury; Mr. and Misses C. W. Richardson; Messrs. J. P. Cornforth; Riesal Walton; J. W. Smith; Captain Thorbourne; Mr. Aeppli; Captain Collin; Messrs. M. C. Turner; Mr. J. Breul, Mr. Heinrichs; Mr. Payne; Mr. S. Tomlison; H. H. Aga Junghi Shah, H. H. Aga Akbar Shah; Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit; Abdool Hoosein Shirazi; Prince Samatsingee; Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; Currimbhoy Ebrahim; Jehangir C. Jehangir; Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee; Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patell; Badroodin Tyebjee; Jamshedjee C. Cama; Dorabjee J. Tata; Kaikhoo N. Kabrajee; Rustomjee K. R. Cama; Sorabjee N. Cooper; Amiroodin Tyebjee; Fazabhoy Jumabhoy; Laljee Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Karim Nensy Peeroo Mahomed; Rahimtoola Khairaj; Hajeebhoy Visram, Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Dhanjeebhoy, Wadia; Dr. Cawasjee Postonjee; Dr. F. D. Divecha; Messrs. Abdoolla Meherally Dharamsey Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai; Dr. B. S. Shroff; Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter; Kairkhare Dossabhoy Framjee; Nawab Jadoo Nasserkhan of Sachin; Ghellabhoy Ebrahim; D. D. Ghandy; Ibrahim Ahmedy; Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo; Abdoolla Hoosein; N. V. Merchant; Dr. Ardeshir Pestonjee Cama; Messrs. Najmoodin Tyebjee; Hajeebhoy Laljee; Godhabhoy Ibrahim; Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy; Manjee Nathoo; Nensi Khairaz; Merally Dewraj Master, Noor Mahomed Jairaz Peerbhoy; Nanabhoy, R. Ranina; &c.

After some time had been spent in the interchange of civilities, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, solicitor, High Court, read the address of congratulation from the local Khoja community. It was in Gujeratee as follows:—

On behalf of the Khoja community of Bombay, we the undersigned take this opportunity of expressing our feelings of gratification and joy at your nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council of H. B. the Governor of Bombay. Your nomination has not only given satisfaction to the Mussulman community, but has been received with approbation by all the different communities of Bombay, and has been spoken of favourably by the press, both English and Native. This makes it evident that, in honouring you with a seat in the Legislative Council, Government have made the selection of a gentleman possessed of the requisite ability and qualifications. Until now no mercantile member from the Mahomedan community had been nominated to the Legislative Council, and it is therefore a matter of special satisfaction to the Khoja community, which is essentially a mercantile Community, to find that Government have been pleased to bestow this honour upon a merchant of your standing and respectability. With the assistance of your elder brother Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram, you have considerably extended the business of your firm since his late Highness assumed the reins of Government. Various important measures have, in the meantime, been introduced for the dissemination of knowledge amongst the masses.

In addition to teaching the three Rs' in the elementary schools, various useful subjects have been introduced and taught to the pupils. I am glad to observe that the results have been successful, and the prominent part in Municipal matters, and have joined in all public movements, and the fact that Government have appointed you a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee, and have elected you a Port Trustee, shows that you have for a long time earned the confidence of Government. You have been working for the good of our community, and it is but natural that the community should entertain great hopes of its benefit and advancement through a public-spirited citizen like yourself, and we are confident that you will zealously continue your efforts for the welfare of the community. To commemorate this auspicious event, and to encourage the cause of education in our community, we have raised a small fund and have resolved to hand over the same to six leading gentlemen of the community, to be held in trust, so that the income thereof may be applied towards assisting poor Khoja students. It is our desire to call this fund after your name, and we hope you will allow us to do so. In conclusion, we pray to Almeighty God that he may shower his blessings upon you and may grant you long life, happiness, and prosperity.

After the above address had been read, another from the Khoja community of Cutch was presented to Mr. Fazulbhoy. It began with a Gujarati verse, which said: "The man, who after being born in this world does deeds productive of infinite and perpetual hapiness to the present generation as well as posterity, lays the world under a deep obligation, and thus, acquiring fame and success, fulfils his mission in this world." The address then congratulated Mr. Fazulbhoy upon his nomination to the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor, Lord Harris, who had appreciated his high and noble qualities. Success and fame cannot be attained without high qualities and intellectual power. The chief thing in this world is success, which leads to fame. Mr. Fazulbhoy had attained fame at a comparatively young age, and that was a proof towards establishing his high qualities and intellectual power. A Persian poet had said that kind hearts are more than coronets. Superiority is obtained by means of wisdom, and not by years. Mr. Fazulbhoy had after having acquired sound education, achieved success in commercial enterprize by dint of perseverance and intellectual power, had added greatly to his experience by travelling over many parts of the world, and thus a great service to the public by publishing the accounts and experiences of his travels in Australia. His industry and education had made him one of the most popular citizens, and won for him seats of honour in the Corporation, Town Council, and Port Trust, and on the board of several mills, besides being a Justice of the Peace, and now he was elected to a seat in the Governor's Legislative Council. To many local works of charity he has subscribed freely.

The address was enclosed in an elegant silver casket, which was given to Mr. Fazulbhoy. A similar address from Calcutta was also presented to him.

Mr. Fazulbhoy, in replying to the addresses, said: I have to thank you sincerely for the honour you have done me this evening by your using so many kind and sympathetic expressions, with regard to myself as well as for the entertainment held to-night. I assure you that the kind and eulogising expressions, which were just given utterance to, have far surpassed my anticipation and have been more than what I really deserve. But for all that, I am not in any degree less thankful to you. If I am at all gratified by my being nominated to a seat in Legislative Council, that gratification, gentlemen, has been to a great extent enhanced by the inward assurance of your approbation, which is so well expressed through the medium of the addresses read before me just now, I am at the same time proud to hold the appointment as a representative of our commercial community, and I have only to assure you that it shall be my endeavour, as far as my humble abilities permit, to promote the welfare of our community. I further hope that, at the termination of the term of my office, the vacancy will be filled up by one of the members, of our own community whose nomination may be more gratifying to you all; and in that case I shall particularly be happy to take part in a similar movement that would be held in honour of my successor, and more so in a movement similar to one started on this occasion, which tends to promote the cause of education of our community. I think I need hardly tell you, as it has been so often repeated, that education is one of the most necessary elements in the advancement of a nation. At present I do not mean to dwell at length on the various benefits derived from education generally, but I would only tell you that it is with a view to bring about the moral, political, social and commercial development of this country that the policy of the benign British Government from the very beginning has been to bestow a liberal education upon the natives of India. We know that our accomplished Governor H. E. Lord Harris, is an ardent educationist, as well as a statesman of a high order, and we should consider ourselves fortunate in having for our ruler a true English nobleman, of his high and straightforward character. It is my conviction that as time rolls on, all classes will learn to appreciate him more and more. It must though be borne in mind that on no account we should relegate the inherent commercial spirit of our country to which and which alone, we owe so much of our prosperity. Experience teaches us—and it is a painful experience too—that those communities have gradually degenerated, who with their advancement in civilization and learning have exchanged their paternal calling for the slavery of the desk. Nothing is farther from the true and cherished aim of education. It is patent to you all that an educated merchant will undoubtedly thrive in the commercial sphere better than his comparatively unfortunate rival who has received no liberal education, more especially so in these times when we have to compete with so many foreign commercial nations. Among all the professions I am inclined to give the first place to commerce, inasmuch as the prosperity of a nation depends more upon it than any of the learned professions. Nay I may even venture to say that education, as well as most of the professions, depend for their advancement on commerce itself. With these remarks I beg to thank you for starting a fund with a view to promote education in our community and also associating my name with it and to which I have much pleasure in consenting. In conclusion I thank you and my brethren of Cutch and Calcutta for the kind and cordial reception given and as well as for the several addresses presented to me in the beautiful caskets this evening.

The company then adjourned to the refreshment buffets, which were provided in the garden-grounds. The guests dispersed at a late hour after the distribution of flowers.

EDUCATION IN BARODA.

AT the annual distribution of prizes at Baroda reported in our issue of Saturday the following report was read:—

The occasion of a distribution of prizes at the hands of your Highness in the midst of such a large assemblage is a source of great satisfaction to the students and the educational staff alike, as it adds greatly to the zeal and interest in their work. Naturally, therefore, have they all been highly delighted at getting an opportunity to meet you all here, as they did last year, for such an auspicious occasion which is regarded as a gala day in the capital of your Highness' dominions. With these preliminary remarks, I would beg permission to lay before you a few of the many important facts and figures concerning the rise and progress of vernacular education in this Raj and the City in particular.

The foundation of education was laid in Baroda in the year 1871. The rise of vernacular education during the past 20 years has been so rapid, and its effects so far-reaching that at the present day the Vernacular Educational Department of his Highness has the proud privilege of comparing itself very favourably with the educational department in the Bombay Presidency and some of the Native Sates of India, as will be seen further on. The following statement will show with what rapid strides vernacular education has advanced within the last two decades.

In 1875, 70 schools and institutions with 6,000 pupils; 1880, 180, 17,000; 1885, 261, 27,000; 1890, 448, 46,000; and 1891, 515, 54,030.

From the above it will appear that the space of a year has seen an increase of 67 in the number of Government and aided schools and of 8,030 in the number of pupils attending them. This large increase in the number of pupils both in the old schools and in the newly-opened schools is a happy sign of the times, and clearly indicates the growing tendency of the people to give the benefit of education to their sons and daughters.

Looking to the kind of instruction imparted in the different schools and institutions, they may be classified as under:—

1 Kala Bhavana (Technical Institute), 255 pupils; 1 Training School, 74 pupils; 1 Female Training School, 19 pupils; 1 Agricultural Class, 21 pupils; 387 Gujarati Boys' Schools, 41,464 pupils; 38 Gujarati Girls' Schools, 4,542 pupils; and 26 Marathi Boys' Schools, with 2,735 pupils; 4 Marathi Girls' Schools, 426 pupils; 5 Music Schools and Classes, 312 pupils; 17 Sanskrit Schools, 449 pupils; 24 Urdu Schools, 2,929; 10 Antyaja Schools, 804; and total of 515 schools, 54,030 pupils.

According to districts they stand thus:—57 Baroda City Schools, 7,117 pupils; 152 Baroda District, 17,440; 185 Kadi District, 18,735 pupils; 70 Naosari District, 6,688 pupils; and 51 Amreli District and Okhamandal, 3,996 pupils.

The statements given below will show at a glance the present state of education in the Baroda Raj, as compared with that in the Bombay Presidency and some of the prominent Native States:—

The percentages of pupils attending the several schools and institutions to the total population and to the population of school-going age are as under:—

	Percentage pupils to total population.	Boys to male population school-going age.	Girls to female school-going age.	Boys and Girls to the total population school going age.
Bombay Presidency..	2·2	26·6	3·5	15·6
Mysore	2·0	23·6	2·9	13·3
Jeypore	1·0	11·1	0·5	6·4
Kathyawar	2·3	23·3	2·9	14·5
Cutch	2·3	14·3	2·3	8·7
Travancore	2·4	26·3	6·0	17·0
Baroda State	2·4	27·2	2·9	16·2

The result of the annual examination of the pupils of the vernacular schools held in the year 1890-91 was that 64 per cent. passed their examination in the Baroda State. The percentage in the Bombay Presidency was 50.

Owing to the earnestness and personal interest evinced by H. H. the Maharaja the number of schools as well as of pupils has increased three-fold since his Highness assumed the reins of Government. Various important measures have, in the meantime, been introduced for the dissemination of knowledge amongst the masses.

In addition to teaching the three Rs' in the elementary schools, various useful subjects have been introduced and taught to the pupils. I am glad to observe that the results have been successful, and the prominent part in Municipal matters, and have joined in all public movements, and the fact that Government have appointed you a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee, and have elected you a Port Trustee, shows that you have for a long time earned the confidence of Government. You have been working for the good of our community, and it is but natural that the community should entertain great hopes of its benefit and advancement through a public-spirited citizen like yourself, and we are confident that you will zealously continue your efforts for the welfare of the community. To commemorate this auspicious event, and to encourage the cause of education in our community, we have raised a small fund and have resolved to hand over the same to six leading gentlemen of the community, to be held in trust, so that the income

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BROKEN TEA	" 0	10 "
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TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
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Steam and Hand Pumps.
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"SPEEDY, SURE and GENTLE."
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2. To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.
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5. Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and lithia).
6. To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.
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9. To remedy disturbance from [illegible] diet.
10. In chronic diseases of the uterine disorders.
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful fa[illegible]
SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY,
19 Regent Street, London, Engl[illegible]
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MA[illegible]

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NOTES.
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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Hajeen, 1,785 tons, Captain J B Crawford, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs J W Moulton as cabin passengers.

THE British s s Caledonia, 1,070 tons, Captain E Griffiths, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,484 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs. Murphy, Very Rev Father Dalhoff, Very Rev Father Jurgens, Sub-Conductor Wigley, wife and four children, Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, Mrs Fleming, Major Garwood, Mr J S DeMello, Mr Wilde, and 133 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain W Major, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Livingstone and child, Mrs Tice and two children. For Karachi—Mr Alli Akbar, Mr W H Lucas, Lieut and Mrs Brook Murray, Mr and Mrs Jacob, Mr H Brock, Mr A Beith, Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman, Mrs Shepherd, Mr and Mrs Rose, Mr and Mrs Rawlinson, Captain Chambers, Mr F Wild. For Karachi and Persian Gulf—65 deck.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s s Imperator, from Trieste (3rd) and Brindisi (5th inst.) left Aden on the 13th instant at 2 p m, and is expected to arrive in harbour on the 19th instant, day-break. She will bring the following passengers:—Surg-Major and Mrs Lyons and 2 children, Surg-Major and Mrs Salaman, Revd and Mrs Cockin, Mr and Mrs S White, Mr and Mrs Horbury and infant, Mr, Mrs and Misses Stacey, Mr and Mrs J Spinnor, Mrs Herbert, lady friend and two children, Mrs Mackenzie and two Misses Mackenzie, Mrs Warren Hastings, child and nurse, Mrs O'Gorman and friend, Mrs Vertue, Mrs Bienenfield, Miss Eltris, Miss Lindsley, Miss Elton, Mr Reid, Mr Scott, Mr Lyell Stacey, Mr S Solomon, Mr J Janni, Mr Caridia, Dr G Grasch, Mr N B Chichgur, Mr Gordon Lorimer, Mr C A Streatfield, Mr A H Gunter, Mr Chambers, Mr R Wanless Smith, Mr Malabari, Mr A Muller, Mr A Francke, and Mr E Schoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. H Balckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
" Nadori	1169	McAlister	C	B & P S N Co
" Kt. of St. John	2248	Gillett	D	K Nixon & Co
" Hajeen	1785	Crawford	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Booldana	2133	Wood	6	B I S N Co
" Orion	1930	Orlando	7	J Janni
" M. Teresa	1922	Deperis	8	J Janni
" Etolia	2115	Boyte	9	K Nixon & Co
" Albany	1330	Gordon	10	K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Manitoba	2223	Enright	Boyts Craig & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Kt. Companion (s)	Durant	Shields, Oct. 10.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Galloway	Karachi.
	Caledonia (s)	Griffiths	Cardiff, Oct. 16.
	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Karachi, Nov. 12.
15	Guayacan (s)	Steele	Mauritius, Oct. 17.
	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, Oct. 23.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Calcutta, Oct. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Warneth Hall (s)	Buck	Liverpool.
15	Landaura (s)	Magonis	Rangoon, &c.
	Kilwa (s)	Major	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
10	Goalpara s	Stabb	Bombay, Oct 16.
	Tenasserim s	Currin	Rangoon, Nov 7.
11	London Hill ship	Falconer	Barrow in Furness.
	Goa s	Herrington	Moulmein, Nov 3.
	Athens s	Flett	Batoum, Oct 8.
	Dan Mathews s	Barr	Liverpool, Oct 4.
	Maharani s	Cubbin	Rangoon, Nov 6.
	I. M. S. Clive	Jones	Rangoon, Nov 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.—Steamer Colaba.
Nov. 11.—Steamers Nowshera and Katoria, and barque M. and E. Cox.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
11	Nerbudda s		Bombay.
12	Nadir s		Bombay.
	Kerbela		Rangoon.
	Putiala s		Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
11	Henzada s		Rangoon.
	Nawab s		Bombay.
	Globe s		Calcutta.
	Annadloe s		Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 13.

Hughes, Col. Bo, Comt-General, on duty, from Poona.
Sheppard, Capt. Bo, 2nd R Dublin Fus, on leave, from Karachi.

NOVEMBER 14.

Swiney, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dran Gds, on leave, from Umballa.
Daves, Lieut, Bengal, 1st B C, on leave, from Saugor.
Purvis, Lieut, Bencal, 2nd High L I, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Stewart, Lieut, Bengal 45th Rifles, on leave, from Jhansi.
Sheppard, Lieut-Col, Bengal, Asst Judge Adv-Genl, on leave, from Allahabad.
Erdley, Wilmot, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Lucknow.
Aslett, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, from Mhow.
Tyler, Capt, Bengal, Comt Dept, on pension, from London.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 14.

Aslett, Capt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on duty, to Baroda.
Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, on Inspection duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th November, 1891.

1 The following drills will take place this week:—
FORT HEAD-QRS.
Tuesday, Friday, Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.,—Carbine drill.
NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QRS.
Monday, 5-45 p.m. 25 Pr. Gun drill.
Thursday, 5-45 p.m.—10in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Wednesday, 5-45 p.m.—10in. R. M. L. Gun drill.
II. On Saturday next, the 21st inst., No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for Drill at the 10in. R. M. L. Guns.
No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 5.0 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10in. R. M. L. Guns.
Dress:—No. 1 and 2 Companies—Drill Order.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th November, 1891.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
At St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road.—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
At Queen's Statue.—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.
At the rear of Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Tuesdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursday, at 3-45 p.m.
John Cannon School.—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
2. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 6 p. m.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A." Company:—No. 3140 Vol. C. La Frenais and No. 3141 Vol. O. Miller.
4. The following promotion will take effect in "A" Company:—Vol. H. W. Prescott, to be Lance-Corporal, dated 25th April 1891 for the salute establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not yet drawn their carbines are requested to apply for the same as early as possible.
2. Members in possession of spare saddles, bridles or buckets are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters
3. The squadron will parade in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 7 a. m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUDANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Poona, 13th Nov. 1891.

THE Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

22nd Bo I—Surgn S E Proll, I M S, offg in medl charge, 1st Lancers to offte in medicale charge, vice Surgn-Major P J Damania, I M S, proceeding on furlough.

Surgn T W Irvine, I M S, just arrived from England, is posted to the Bombay Dist for general duty.

With reference to G O G No 573 of the 10th instant, Br-genl J Gatacre, C B, is posted to the Nagpore Dist.

Surgn H Herbert, I M S, was on general duty (temporary) at Bombay, from the 23th Aug to the 11th Sept 1891.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence by H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

7th Hussars—Capt G N Going, to remain in England in extension from 7th Oct 1891 to 20th Oct 1891, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

2nd Rl Lancaster—2nd Lt E B North, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

1st B B and C I R V B C—Major E S Luard, to remain in England in extension from 25th Nov 1891, to 31st January 1892, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette.*)

Privilege leave for 1 month, is granted to the Rev C G Moore, of the Beni Ecclesiastical Estabt, Chap of Saugor, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Leave to Europe, on medical certificate for 6 months, is granted to Mr J Walker, C S, Asst Commr, Raipur, in commutation of 3 months' privilege leave.

Privilege leave for 1 month is granted to Mr E M Kiernander, Extra-Asst Commr, Wardha.

Privilege leave for 1 month and 6 day, is granted to Mr F Venning, C S, offg Judl Commr, Central Provinces.

The services of the Rev H O Moore, who was appointed by Govt of India to be Chap of Nagpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, from date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nagpur.

(*N-W Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr. T H Wall, offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from the Naini Tal dist, to Lucknow.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended Now Long Causes.

364-91—Janardhan and A.—Sukhanand. Gurmukhrai vs. Hurridas Nathobhoy.
402-91—Ardesir, H. and D.—Goculdas Kushalchund and another vs. Abdul Kadur Anumji and others.
479—91—In person—Bai Nundoo vs. Bai Haroore and others.
492-91—In person—Shaik Goolamally Shirazi vs. Abdulabhoy Mahomedbhoy Roshanwala.
493-91—Maefarlane E. and H.—Haji Abdulhoosen and another vs. Syed Abdul Hafiz bin Syed Korsed and others.
198-91—In person—Vulubhram Purbooram and others vs. Pelad Dolutram and another.
529-91—In person.—Mithu Bapu Goranker vs. Ganji Malek and another.
535-91—In person, a pauper.—Ruttonbai *alias* Jumna vs Gungaram Nurbheram.
Postponed Long Causes.
530-90—Little, S. F., and N.—C. A. Boyts and another vs. Ramdas Kessowji and others.—Chitnis, M and M.—Part heard.
402-90—In person—Mir Yakub Mir Mahabiali vs. Sha Moinun tas Vullubhoy, a person.
30-91—Tyebjee and D.—Sadashiv Vamchundra Vaidya vs. Ludha Raghowji.—Mansuklal, D., and J.
231-90—Roughton and R.—Mahomedali Jafferji vs. Haskel Babaji—Shamrao P.
135-91—Pestonjee and R.—Memon Aboo Mahomed vs. Hanafabai—Payne, G., and S.
160-91—Mansuklal, D., and J.—Moreshwar Chintamon vs. Anpoornabai and others. Roughton and B.
336-90—Roughton and B., for pauper.—Balvatmo Gungadhur and another vs. Shewji Pragji.—Conroy and B.
(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
For dismissal under rule 64.
495-91—Balkrishna V. N. K.—Narayen Wasudev Dato vs. Trimbuck Vyonkutrayee Bharthi and others.
538-91—In person—Vithuldas and Hurridas vs. Manbai and others.
569-91—In person.—Motiram Pranjlwandas vs. Khoja Esmail Saleymahomed, &c.
593-91—A. F. Turner.—Somonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwala and others vs. H. H. Shrimung Mulharao Holkar and others.—Tyebjee and D.
598-91—N. Saklatwalla.—Sheikh Haji Ally vs. Abdula Haji Ahmed and others.
598-91—Chitnis, M., and M.—Moreshwar Chintoo Warrick and others vs. Ramanath Pandoorng and another.—Chalk, W., and S.
For investigation of pauperism.
72-91—In person—Morjee Ruckmabai Telum vs. Sha Rutonsi Bhimsi and another.
69-91—In person—Gungasing Doorgasing vs. Amole Joysingbhai Barot.
To speak to the minutes of decree.
579-90—Little, S. F., and N.—Soronjee Nowrojee Bamjee vs. Shapurjee Shoriarjee Mullan.—Ardesir, H. and D.
63-91—R. Skipsey.—Joao Antone vs. Mangul Raghoo and another.—Payne, G., and S.
Postponed Long Causes.
131-91—Balkrishna, V. N. K.—Pallonjee Postonjee Shroff vs. Keshavrao Madhowrao and another.—Chalk. W., and S.—Part heard.
To vary Commissioner's report.
139-90—Payne, G., and S.—T. D. Charlesworth and others vs. Ludabhoy Thatioo.—Thakurdas, D., and C.
Postponed Long Causes.
476-88—Conroy and B.—Goverdhundas Valljee vs. Vithuldas Ramdas and another.—Tyebjee and D.
99-91—Crigie, L., and O.—W. D. Eyric and others vs. Bai Heerabai.—Chalk, W., and S.
724-90—Tyebjee and D.—Esthorbai vs. David Ebrahim Awasker and others.—Conroy and B.—Part heard.
19-91—Thakurdas, D., and C.—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs. Dhurumdas Assuand.—Ardesir, H., and D.
474-90—Conroy and B.—Hassanbhoy Visram, and others vs. Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another.—Tyebjee and D. and Postonjee and B.
436-90—In person.—A pauper.—Bhugwan Ganesh vs. Dhunibai and others.—Balkrishna V. N. K.
613-90—Conroy and B.—Damji Ramjee and others vs. Premjee Trioumdas and another.—Bhalshunker and K., and W. and R.
106-91—Janardhun G.—Utaba Balaram vs. Bhimabai and others.—Bhalshunker, and K.
For further directions on Commissioner's report.
8-86—Janardhun and A.—Vishwanath Damodher vs. Muthoorabai and others.—S. and M., C. W. and S.—B. V. N. K.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 13th November, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·834
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·9
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	69·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind *	ESE. ENE. E. WNW. NW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	186

* From midnight to midnight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th November, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	10	10 a.m.	10	41
Teheran	14	9	34 a.m.	1	6
Submarine	15	1	15 p.m.	1	43

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 15th November 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	..	5
" Karrachee	..	7	..	4
" Madras	..	15	..	1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

AN advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 95½; and the market rates of discount were put down ½ per cent., making them stand at 3 per cent. for short London Bills, and 3½ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½. Ear Silver declined in value 3-16d. per oz., to 43¾d.; and Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ¼ in 4½ per cents, at £74¼ and £73½, respectively; while in New York, the metal was ¼ cent. lower, at 94¾ cents, with demand Exchange in London ¼ cent higher, at 83¾ dollars. The United States treasury bought 674,000 ounces of Silver at 94·70 to 94·95 cents per oz. The weekly Specie shipments from London to India consisted of £210,000 in Silver to Calcutta, and £60,000 of the same metal to this port. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 94¾; Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·24.

No financial news from London is to hand under to-day's date; but Silver in New York has further receded ⅜ cent. to 94⅜, Exchange in London being ¼ cent lower at 4·83¼ dollars.

In the General Produce Markets, wheat was firm, and No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool advanced ½d. per cental, to 8s. 11d., Ex-Quay; White Delhi, however, being still quoted at 8s. 5d. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,010,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. Linseed had become dull, but Wednesday's quotation of 44s. 6d. per quarter, Ex.-Quay, for Bombay Seed, on the spot, and to arrive, was maintained.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening. Surats quiet, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 500 East Indian. The spot price of Mid-Americans remained at 4 7-16d.; but arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer, and 1-32d. in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 15-32d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton, Broach and Bengals of all grades, were 1-16d., and Tinnevellys ⅛d. lower. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed steady Surats dull, and Arrivals steady, with Sales 8,000 bales, of which 400 were East Indian. Spot prices come quite unaltered, but American Arrivals have further advanced 3-64d. in all positions. The day Imports are 29,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained quiet. "Good" Oomras, and "Fine" Broach at Havre have declined 1½ franc, say to Fcs. 41½, and Fcs. 53½, respectively.

Renter's weekly statistics make the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 42,000 bales (of which only 3,000 were Surats); but the amount forwarded to consumers was greater to the same extent, at 67,000 bales. The week's Imports were 13,000 bales more, at 146,000 bales. The total stock had increased by 73,000 bales, and was yesterday heavier, by 109,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 255,000 bales more than that held in 1889. The Stock of East Indian Cotton was 3,000 bales less than last week, at 65,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by 260,000 bales, but of East Surats there were 4,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show an increase in the total supply compared with last year and the year before of 892,000 bales and 1,149,000 bales, respectively, and in East Indian a falling off of 155,000 bales and 31,000 bales, in the same comparison. A decline of 1d. in spot American Cotton, and of ⅛ to 7-64d. in Arrivals took place during the week the price of the former as it stood yesterday having been lower by ¾d. than at the same time last year, and 1¼d. below the rate ruling in 1889.

In New York 8¼ cents. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but Futures for February were 5 points higher, at 8·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 47,000 bales, making a much bigger week again than in either of the two preceding years, the total increase now shown in arrivals this season compared, with last and the one before, to date, being 157,000 bales and 326,000 bales, respectively. It will also be noticed from the figures which we give below that the Stock at the Ports is nearly half a million bales heavier than it was in either of the two preceding years at the same time. The quantity in sight yesterday was 3,706,000 bales, against 3,230,000 bales visible a week ago. Prices have been unaltered to-day. The Receipts have been 49,000 bales, compared with 44,000 bales, and 43,000 bales arrived last year and the year before, respectively.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	341,000	278,000	290,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	169,000	105,000	128,000
" " Continent	122,000	105,000	97,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	2,823,000	2,068,000	2,497,000
" exports to U. K. do.	886,000	985,000	971,000
" " to Continent do	770,000	891,000	952,000
" stock in the Ports	1,140,000	641,000	576,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 13th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	3,570,000	2,678,540	2,421,360
" " Surats	294,000	378,650	255,430

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	777,000	688,230	522,410
" London	8,000	27,000	17,000
American afloat	440,000	290,000	329,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	13,000
Total	1,235,000	1,020,230	881,410
Price of Mid-Americans	4 7-16d.	5 5-16d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3½d.	4 3-16d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	1½d.	1½d.

Locally, next to nothing has been done in Cotton to-day, a contract by exporters for 200 bales of Oomras, for March delivery, at Rs. 171; and 100 bales old Oomras at Rs. 161 taken by a Mill, being all the purchases reported. The tone of the market has been quiet; but contracts for the new crop are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a moderate extent, but the feeling has been firm, and prices are half an anna higher, this evening's quotations being as follows:—

White Peasy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-15-0	per cwt.
Do. 95 "	" 5-14-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 5-8-0	"
Red Delhi	" 5-1-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 5-2-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 5-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 4-13-0	"

SEEDS have remained steady at previous prices with the exception of *Linseed*, which is half an anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 7-0-6 to Rs. 7-2 per cwt.; but business has been upon only a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,159	bales.
Wheat	42,891	cwts.
Linseed	3,526	"
Gingelly	4,448	"
Poppyseed	1,804	"
Castorseed	1,166	"

FREIGHTS are firm. Business has been done for Liverpool, for December shipment, at 24s. 6d; for March, at 24s.; and for April, at 24s. 6d. per ton. A steamer, for November-December loading, is reported to have been fixed at 24s. 6d. with a favourable cargo, to a direct port.

EXCHANGE has had a further drop of 1-32 to 1-16d., and has been quiet in tone with little business passing. Credits, for delivery next year, have been quoted at 1s. 4 15-16d. for January, and 1s. 5d. has been possible for May. Bank Telegraphic, for March transfer, has been quoted at 1s. 4¾d. The market closed quiet at the following ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 21-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 25-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 4¾d. "
Francs do.	1-77½d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady during the greater part of the day at yesterday's quotations of 106 7-16 for cash, 106½ for the next Settlement, and 105 13-16 for the 5th January account; but 1-16 per cent. lower was quoted eventually, the cash price closing steady, however, at 106⅜. In 4½ per cents. 105¼ nominal is still the rate.

SHARES have been very quiet, but prices generally are steady at our quotations, which show no change.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted.
Messages in Code language cannot be accepted for Brazil.
All private telegrams are being subjected to censorship at Rio de Janeiro.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue to date, compared with the estimates for the year 1891-92:—

| | In Nov. 1891. Bengal. | In Oct. 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

REPORTED ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 13.

A report has reached here that the insurgents in the province of Rio Grande do Sul have routed the Government troops and are now advancing northwards.

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT IN MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, Nov. 13.

A plot has been discovered here to revive the ancient Representative Assembly. Sixty arrests have been made, including nobles, *literati*, and bourgeois.

FRAUDS BY A BERLIN BANKER.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.

Herr Maas, a Berlin banker, has confessed to embezzling twenty thousand pounds of his clients' funds, including the money collected for a memorial to the late Empress Augusta.

THE PROSPECTS OF A DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech at Bristol yesterday, hinted that Parliament was likely to go its full term and dissolve in 1893.

It is understood that the Irish Local Government measure will be the chief work of the next session.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Lambert, Gladstonian Liberal, has been elected member for South Molton (Devon) by a majority of twelve hundred, defeating Mr. Buller, the Unionist candidate.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Malabar, with drafts from India, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

THE AFGHAN MISSION TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.

In competent quarters here the coming of an Afghan mission to Russia is doubted. It is believed that the story originated in unauthorized statements by Afghan traders.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.

Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to the Hungarian Delegation, said he had received positive assurances from all quarters that no aggression was meditated by any of the Powers. He agreed with the opinion expressed by the Marquis di Rudini and Lord Salisbury that there was no present ground to fear that peace would be disturbed though the unceasing armaments of the Powers increased the facilities and possibility of war. Count Kalnoky added that the movement of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier was still being continued.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The Treasury to-day purchased 674,000 ounces of silver, at prices ranging from 94·70 to 94·95.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The deaths are announced of the Hon. Lewis Wingfield and Professor Moseley.

THE MANDALAY CARD SCANDAL.

LIEUT. LOWRY ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 14.

The Lowry court-martial was resumed yesterday. The accused in his defence said with regard to the first charge in Surgeon Wilson's statement, that he had taken the cards from the centre and not from the top. It surprised him, as he was not paying particular attention to the dealing, which was done in the usual manner. As a matter of fact Mr. Stephen won that pool. Dr. Wilson said it made no difference where I took the cards from; I did not understand any suggestion of unfairness to be made. The king of diamond incident I know nothing of, and can absolutely deny. When Mr. Stephen told me he would say no more. I took it he believed he was wrong as to not having reported the circumstance to his superior officer. Accused explained he knew no one well in Mandalay; that he expected to meet his own Colonel in Rangoon, but did not, as the latter was delayed in Bhamo. On returning to Rangoon from Madras he reported the matter to his Colonel, who said nothing could now be done, as the matter had been investigated by the higher authorities. On the night of the 26th May he wrote to Major Hobday asking advice, but the letter never reached the latter, who left the following day for England.

Major Hobday was then called and deposed that the cards had been dealt before he became a spectator. In Mr. Lowry's original hand he had three cards, one being the king of diamonds. The card Mr. Lowry took in was the king of hearts; he noticed nothing suspicious in Mr. Lowry's play, and never dreamt the matters would become the subject of a court-martial or go beyond the precincts of the orderly room at most.

Mr. Van Someren then addressed the Court in defence. He drew the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Lowry had the option of either sending in his resignation or standing a court-martial, and he preferred the latter. Correspondence was read and handed in showing this. The Judge Advocate-General then summed up. Having quoted certain rules of poker he said this trial should be a warning to all officers and gentlemen against the game of poker. With regard to Dr. Wilson's evidence Colonel Skinner said that he had admitted being flurried when he accused Mr. Lowry. Dr. Wilson, of course, believed he saw Mr Lowry take the cards from the centre of the fan. Could Dr. Wilson have been mistaken? If so, Mr. Lowry should get the benefit of the doubt. Mr. Lowry does not in his statement actually deny having done so, though, perhaps, some of his words may be constructed as a denial. As to the second charge, they should be fully assured that Mr. Stephen did really see the king of diamonds at the bottom of the pack, to justify them in finding Mr. Lowry guilty. He concluded a lengthy address thus: "I purposely avoid referring to the way that the matter was brought to light, and the omission of Lieutenant Lowry to report his having been publicly accused, as these are matters of discipline, and you can draw your own conclusions from what is before you on the proceedings." The Court was then cleared, and in twenty minutes the Court found as follows: "The Court finds the prisoner Lieutenant James Herbert Lowry, Indian Staff Corps, not guilty of all the charges. The prisoner is released."

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

It is officially announced that the Viceroy has decided to postpone for the present his intended visit to Burma.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The Presidentship of the Land Indebtedness Commission has been declined by Sir Charles Crosthwaite.

THE VACANT COMMAND.

It is believed Major-General Graham, commanding at Myingyan, is ordered to relieve Sir Robert Low at Bareilly, who is about to proceed on leave.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

Yesterday afternoon a collision occurred at Rawalpindi close to the station. A few passengers and railway servants met with slight injuries. An engine shunting with some carriages and wagons was run into by the up mail from Peshawar with two engines. The engines and carriages were seriously damaged, and three wagons broken to splinters.

LORD HARRIS'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

Lord Harris, who is expected to arrive at Quetta on the 24th instant, will be met there by General Sir Frederick Roberts, General Brackenbury, and General Sir George White.

ADJUTANCY OF THE POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Captain Bullers, of the Middlesex Regiment, late Station Staff Officer at Mhow, will be appointed Adjutant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, in place of Captain Horrocks, whose term will expire on the 16th February, and he is not proceeding on leave.

CAPTAIN CARTHEW-YORSTOUN.

Captain Carthew-Yorstoun, Poona Horse, has been permitted to proceed to the Aligarh camp-of-exercise.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 15.

H. E. Sir George Greaves arrived here this evening. His Excellency commences the inspection of troops to-morrow morning.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY.

Preparations on a very expensive and grand scale are being made by his Highness the Holkar at Indore for the reception of H. E. the Viceroy.

His Highness has expressed a wish that all officers from Mhow will consider themselves his guests on the day the Durbar takes place.

RELEASE OF AN IMPRISONED JOURNALIST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 15.

Mohendranath Chatterjee, pleader, editor of the defunct *Eastern Herald*, who was convicted in April last of various charges of defamation, was released from prison on Friday by order of the Viceroy, on the recommendation of Mr. Crosthwaite, Agent to the Governor-General.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ronald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this evening.

ADEN, Nov. 13.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperator from Trieste, 3rd inst., left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Italian steamer Manilla left Aden for Bombay on the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1 4 9-16

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅛

3 per cent. French Rentes..... 94½

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 74⅛

4½ per cent. „ 73⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 106⅛

Bar Silver 43⅞

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	42,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	146,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	777,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	65,000	„
Stock of Cotton in London ...	8,000	„

DEATH OF THE REV. A. C. LOCHEE.

THE announcement of the death of the Rev. A. C. Lochee, M. A., Oxon, Chaplain of Kirkee, at Byculla Club yesterday morning, will be received with general regret. Mr. Lochee, who was suffering from fever, arrived in Bombay from Kirkee on the 27th ultimo, and while staying at the Byculla Club placed himself under the treatment of Dr. Waters. His illness took a decidedly bad turn a few days ago, and was of a character to alarm his friends. During this period Dr Waters, who lives on the Club premises, was in constant attendance and most unremitting in his exertions; but notwithstanding all that unceasing perseverance and watchful kindness could do, the patient succumbed and passed away at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Joining the service as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay establishment, and arriving in the country in November 1879, Mr. Lochee officiated as Junior Chaplain of Poona in the following month, acting as Chaplain of Kirkee in addition to his own duties about the beginning of 1880. In April of that year he was appointed Chaplain of Aden; and after special leave for about five months towards the end of the year, we find him officiating as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, and two months later, officiating also as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop. From January 1883 to September 1885, Mr Lochee had privilege leave for a short time, and subsequently furlough on medical certificate to Europe; and on returning to this country, he officiated as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency. He was next appointed Chaplain of Neemuch, and after serving in the office till October 1886, he had another long furlough to Europe. On his return to this country, he was posted as officiating Chaplain of Dharwar in October 1889. He subsequently officiated as Chaplain of Byculla, and was promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain. For a few days in March 1890, he reverted to his substantive appointment of Chaplain of Neemuch, and was in the same month appointed Chaplain of Kirkee.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, the funeral party starting from the Club premises at 4 p.m. Many of Mr. Lochee's friends were present at the Sewree Cemetery, among them being the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, Messrs. J. W. Orr, G. H. Farran, F. Edgelow, Rienzi Walton, L. J. Robertson, E. B. Raikes, Dr. Waters, Father Biscoe, &c.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. F. McBlane, B.C.S.	Lieut.-Col. M. H. Wratislaw, I.S.C.
Mr. C. J. Hall, B.	Lt. R. P. S. Rooke, I.S.C.
Mr. F. Fahey, B.	Dr. G. Watt, M.D., C.I.E., B.
Mr. F. A. Ironside, B.	Surg. J. C. Lamont, B.
Col. D. McNeill, I.S.C.	
Maj. R. H. Daniell, I.S.C.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. E. Cooke, B., till March 31, 1892.	Capt. W. S. Hewett, I.S.C., till 1892.
Mr. H. A. Heath, B., 2 mos.	Capt. H. C. E. Way, I.S.C., 6 mos.
Col. W. J. Engledue, R.E., till March 1, 1892.	Lieut. P. B. Warren, I.S.C., 3 mos.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Nicolay, I.S.C., 3 mos.	Hony.-Surg. R. S. Dawson, M., 6 mos.
Maj. A. Masters, I.S.C., 2 mos.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. H. Adamson, B.C.S.	Capt. G. W. Younghusband, I.S.C.
Mr. G. P. Crouch, B.	Lt. F. W. Lethbridge, I.S.C.
Mr. G. Deuchars, B.	Lt. A. A. Jones, I.S.C.
Mr. E. C. Plowden, B.	Lt. C. G. Nurse, I.S.C.
Mr. J. Wartenbury, B.	Lieut. F. A. Loudon, I.S.C.
Mr. E. C. Rawson, M.C.S.	Lieut. G. W. Macfutchin, I.S.C.
Mr. W. P. Symonds, Bo. C.S.	Bde.-Surg. G. Bainbridge, M.D., Bo.
Maj. A. Masters, I.S.C.	
Capt. H. M. Abud, I.S.C.	
Capt. J. H. D. Waller, I.A.	
Capt. J. Vans Agnew, I.S.C.	

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 27.

The Queen has approved the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service:—To be Surgeons, rankings as Captains:—

BENGAL.—F. H. Burton-Brown, B. H. Deare, B. C. Oldham, R. Bird, M.D., S. R. Smith, W. Henvey, J. S. S. Lumsden, G. H. Frost, E. Wilkinson, G. F. W. Ewens, M.D., C. Duer, and H. S. Wood.

MADRAS.—J. Entrican, M.D., W. G. Pridmore, C. Donovan, M.D., A. G. Pendry, A. T. Brown, D. H. M'D. Graves, S. A. C. Lullas, and E. H. L. Falk.

BOMBAY.—T. W. Irvine.

THE German war vessels off the Cameroons have made an expedition to chastise the people of the Abo river, where they have burned several villages, after some fighting, in which some German sailors have been wounded.

THE gift of £400 to the poor of Paris by a foreign banker naturalised in France, on account of the success of the Russian loan, is announced. It is now stated that the banker, as the medium of the loan, had gained £25,400, so that after parting with his donation to the poor he still had £25,000 left for himself.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 30.

UNIONISTS express great satisfaction at the tone of Mr. Balfour's utterances at Bury—the first important speech he has made since his appointment to the Leadership of the House of Commons—and some of his opponents, notably the editor of a well-known Sunday paper, are constrained to admit that the performance was a creditable one. In Lancashire at all events the Conservative workingman is a reality, and the new First Lord of the Treasury did not forget that he was addressing a democratic audience. Conservative speakers, as a rule, dwell mainly on the present liberal tendencies of their party. Mr. Balfour, in urging the claims of his political associates to the support of the poor as well as the rich, is not afraid to appeal to the past. He bids us look back upon what Conservative Governments have done, and does not hesitate to say that year by year during the previous fifty years more sound and sober legislation is to be placed to the credit of his friends than can be placed to the credit of their opponents. He made merry over the Newcastle "programme of varieties" and accused Mr. Gladstone of inconsistency in attempting to remove certain anomalies of our electoral system, while ignoring greater anomalies. If, argues Mr. Balfour, you are going to say that every intelligent person who is of age has the right to a vote and only one vote, on what principle do you exclude the women? Again, if one man one vote is to be introduced, do away with the unequal electoral districts which in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales lead to an inadequate representation of minorities. Mr. Balfour also ran through other points of Mr. Gladstone's recent pronouncement, urging that he had been forced against his will to make these reckless promises. It is common to hear Gladstonians accused of being the slaves of their leader. Mr. Balfour wishes the Liberal party were much more under the control of Mr. Gladstone. "I wish," says Mr. Smith's successor, "that the one man had more power than he has." This remark seems to show that statesmen of Mr. Balfour's views are beginning to recognise what has long been recognised among Liberals, that Mr. Gladstone has had to moderate rather than stimulate the aspirations of his followers. If he has now gone further than he ever went before, it only shows that his power of resistance is weaker, or that the forward school in the Liberal party has become stronger. Mr. Balfour predicts that if the General Election should be decided in Mr. Gladstone's favour, the Irish question will prevent any of his other legislative schemes being carried out. If Ireland could be floated across the Atlantic as Mr. Chamberlain desires and there were no Home Rule Bill in the way, it would, in Mr. Balfour's opinion, be impossible to dispose of the Newcastle programme in the present generation.

It is rather singular that neither at Bury nor at Accrington, where on the following day he opened a club which he described as "the finest Conservative Club in England," finer it seems than the Carlton or the Constitutional, did Mr. Balfour make any allusion to the subject of Egypt, a subject that is agitating our friends in France more than ever. The statement of M. Ribot in the Chamber of Deputies this week, taken with other circumstances, shows how high the hopes of French politicians have been raised by Mr. Gladstone's much-discussed words at Newcastle. But the *Standard* warns our neighbours not to try the long-suffering silence of the English Government too far. The Ministerial organ does not entertain the smallest doubt that evidence could be produced to prove that more than one French Ministry has been willing to sanction our presence in Egypt on condition of our sanctioning other acts of high policy on the part of France. When I was in Paris a year ago I heard something of the kind, but it is news to me that more than one French Ministry was willing to acquiesce in our continued occupation of Egypt on the conditions indicated. Fresh proposals may have been made since, but I was under the impression that only one prominent French statesman had broached the idea of such a *modus vivendi*; and he, I gathered, was not actually in office when he sounded Lord Lytton on the matter. The *Standard*, however, is likely to be well-informed in a case of this kind, and it is significantly admitted by the *Debats* that one French Ministry was ready to come to such an arrangement with England.

However consolatory that fact may be to Lord Salisbury it will not compensate him for Mr. Courtney's remarks last night at Bodmin. The Chairman of Committees has never been popular with Unionists, particularly Conservative Unionists, and now he will be disliked. The Gladstonians, instead of opposing Mr. Courtney's return, ought to welcome his re-election, for he is a thorn in the flesh of his allies. I mentioned that when the Liberal papers recognised the effect of Mr. Gladstone's much discussed declaration about Egypt and the capital which the other side were making out of his indiscretion, they had to explain that his meaning had been misunderstood. Mr. Courtney laughs at their perturbation. If Mr. Gladstone did not desire that we should as decently and quickly as possible get out of Egypt, Mr. Courtney does. "I am," he triumphantly announces, "of that opinion whoever else may be to the contrary." Since the Egyptian question entered upon its present acute stage Lord Salisbury has not spoken in public, and Mr. Balfour, who may be supposed to enjoy his uncle's confidence, has abstained from alluding to the subject. The Prime Minister will be expected, make at the Lord Mayor's Banquet some announcement about Egypt. In view of the European situation which so close, if somewhat self-opinionated an observer, as Mr Courtney regards as one of extreme gravity, and the preparations for the General Election, the speech to be delivered by Lord Salisbury at the Guildhall on the 9th of November is being awaited with much more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Morley's controversy with Mr. Chamberlain is exciting a great deal of attention. It will be remembered that in his speech at Sunderland Mr. Chamberlain contrasted Lord Salisbury's Foreign Policy with the Foreign Policy of his predecessors. "There have been no costly expeditions," he said, "no votes of credit swallowing up millions. I wish I could say the same of the Government which preceded it." At a *soiree* of the Manchester Reform Club Mr. Morley took the opportunity of replying to Mr. Chamberlain's strictures. Why, asked Mr. Morley, did not Mr. Chamberlain follow the example of John Bright when he disapproved of the Egyptian policy. "He did not resign, but after the Government came to an end in 1885 he went about the country saying that Mr. Gladstone was like a mountain, one did not know how great it was until one got a little distance from it." Nobody, Mr. Morley went on to say, had said warmer things of Mr. Gladstone than had Mr. Chamberlain, and even when others declined to join their former leader in 1886, Mr. Chamberlain accepted office upon the complete understanding that Ireland was to be the first question to be dealt with. "That meant that a statesman might sit at the council table with a man, and after years had elapsed, to serve the party purpose of the moment hold up his former colleagues to obloquy and contempt. That was a hitting below the belt, for which he ventured to say they did not find a parallel in the worst times of our political history." Mr. Chamberlain wrote a letter to the *Times* which was clever in its way, though scarcely an answer to his antagonist. He protests with his tongue in his cheek against "the new doctrine of Cabinet responsibility," which Mr. Morley had laid down. "I altogether refuse to accept Mr. Morley's theory that because I am jointly responsible I am therefore precluded from admitting the mistakes that we made, or forbidden to do justice to our successors, who have fortunately avoided our errors and perhaps have taken warning by our example." If Mr. Chamberlain had accepted in his speech at Sunderland, as he accepts in his letter to the *Times*, this share of the responsibility for the "mess" which the Gladstone administration of 1880 made of their conduct of foreign affairs, he would not have laid himself open to a charge preferred by Unionist papers as well as by Liberals of bad taste. It was because he appeared to shift his responsibility on Mr. Gladstone's shoulders that he has got into hot water. Mr. Morley's language was perhaps exaggerated, but in the main it meets with the approval of those who are not bigoted partisans. In his rejoinder published this morning Mr. Morley says of Mr. Chamberlain's words:—"They convey and were understood to convey, and cannot have been meant to do anything else but convey, that the Prime Minister had grievously mismanaged affairs from 1880 to 1885." Many persons think the Prime Minister did grievously mismanage affairs in the period named, but Mr. Chamberlain who helped him to do this is hardly the person to call attention to the fact. The other point raised by Mr. Morley is of less importance. At Sunderland, the other day, Mr. Chamberlain said of his abortive Shipping Bill:—"I got very little support from Mr. Gladstone; I am not blaming him; he had other work in hand; he could only give me one day, and of course the Bill had to be withdrawn." At Hull, six years ago, he observed:—"Lord Salisbury did all in his power to stimulate the opposition to my proposals; that opposition became continuous and persistent, and it became necessary to drop the Bill." Mr. Chamberlain when asked how he reconciles the two statements maintains that they are both true and perfectly consistent. "If the Conservatives had supported the Bill I could have carried it to the Grand Committee and possibly passed it into law with the necessary amendments. If Mr. Gladstone had been able to give the requisite time for discussion I could have secured the same result in spite of the opposition of the Conservatives." Nevertheless, as Mr. Morley points out, one of the statements saddles the responsibility on Lord Salisbury and the other saddles it on Mr. Gladstone. This is rather confusing.

Mr. Davitt declines to stand either for Kilkenny or Cork, and in both cases undistinguished local men were chosen to fight for the Anti-Parnellites. The Parnellites, remembering the beating they received on the occasion when the late Sir John Pope Hennessey was elected, did not bring forward a candidate, and thus allowed their opponents a walk over. The contest in "Royal Cork" is being waged with increasing bitterness. Both sides accuse each other of trying, by the hiring of professional rowdies, to suppress the "manhood" of Cork; Mr. Dillon has been rather badly assaulted; and to-day we hear of a plot to "do away" with him and Mr. William O'Brien. The vigilance of the police and the presence of the military have not prevented the two factions coming into collision, but up to the present although a great many heads have been broken no loss of life has occurred. If the struggle in Cork presents us with scenes as disgraceful as any that were enacted in England in the good old days of open voting, the battle is not devoid of comic elements. I must quote in full—to condense would be to spoil—an account of an amusing incident that occurred yesterday. It is as follows:—

"The Flavinites (Mr. Flavin, a butter merchant, is the Nationalist candidate) were undoubtedly the stronger body, and when they showed a disposition to strike, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien got into the midst of them and used their influence with their side. Mr. Dillon returned to his hotel on foot, while Mr. O'Brien resumed his place on the car, when the procession again went on its course. Just as it restarted Mr. John O'Connor, who seemed to be labouring under the most intense excitement, dashed up to the car on which Mr. O'Brien was sitting. At first sight this appeared to be an aggressive move, but people were reassured when they saw Mr. O'Connor literally embracing Mr. O'Brien. They shook hands warmly, and had some conversation. Mr. O'Brien, on the invitation of Mr. O'Connor, left his car, and they walked arm-in-arm down a portion of the street amidst great enthusiasm. The hon. members, in the excitement, appear to have misunderstood each other. Mr. O'Brien thought that Mr. O'Connor wanted an escort through to the hotel, while Mr. O'Connor said he wished Mr. O'Brien to unite with him in the common cause, and restore unity to Ireland. Mr. O'Connor's proposal was that he and Mr. O'Brien should enter the house of a Mr. O'Brien, a pronounced Parnellite, and both address the people of Cork from the window, and let them decide. Mr. O'Brien declined this suggestion, and, dragging himself away, got on his car, and drove off. Mr. O'Connor, thereupon jumped, on a packing case on the side-walk, and proceeded to address the crowd, denouncing his friend, William O'Brien, as the most dishonest man he ever met, for he had the audacity to say that he, John O'Connor, wanted his protection in the south of Cork."

The Unionists, who have secured a good candidate, are quietly at work, and hope to cut a respectable figure on the polling day. In this constituency the Board of Guardians came to loggerheads with the authorities. Eventually the Board was dissolved. Many of the inhabitants thereupon refused to pay any more rates, and as a consequence were struck off the register. This fact may have had something to do with Captain Sarsfield's appearance on the scene. It is rumoured that in the event of Mr. John Redmond being defeated the Parnellites would resign *en masse*; the wish is probably father to the thought. At present there is no sign of wavering on the part of the followers of the late Mr. Parnell, and probably if the leaders wished to throw up the sponge their supporters would not, for the present at all events, allow them. The dastardly attempt to blow up the office of the *National Press* with dynamite, and the dismissal of Dr. Kenny, M.P., from the post of Surgeon to Maynooth College, are handy weapons in the hands of opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and are being used with good effect. Dr. Kenny is a competent medical man, and it is hard that he should have to suffer for his political opinions. But such hardships occur in other countries besides Ireland.

The Strand election resulted in the return of young Mr. Smith by a majority of 3,006 over his opponent, Dr. Gutteridge, who polled 400 more votes than were recorded in the same constituency in 1886 for an equally weak though not weaker candidate, Mr. Henry Skinner. Considering all the circumstances it is perhaps surprising that Dr. Gutteridge did so well. Not only were the Liberal wire-pullers opposed to a contest, but it was only with difficulty that the leading Liberal of the district, Mr. Blackwell, of Crosse and Blackwell, could be induced to countenance the Gutteridge candidature. Mr. Blackwell was entitled to a voice in the matter if it be true, as I hear, that he has undertaken to pay the cost of the next contest out of his own pocket. The knowledge of this fact will not, I hope, make his jams taste less sweet to Conservative consumers.

Although not officially announced, it seems that Mr. Jackson is to be Mr. Balfour's successor at the Irish Office. Sir John Gorst has, it seems, been sounded as to the Treasury Secretaryship, but if Lord Salisbury acts upon the wishes of his Parliamentary supporters he will appoint some one who has not yet been in office. There are plenty of talented men on the Conservative benches who are only waiting for an opportunity of showing what they can do. It is amusing to notice the reasons given for supposing that Sir John Gorst will not succeed Mr. Jackson. We are told that he is too busy with his duties as a member of the Labour Commission and in maturing his little plans to dish the Whigs. Nothing whatever is said about his work at the India Office, work moreover for which India is called upon to pay. Sir John appears to be in disfavour still, but if he should succeed in giving Lord Salisbury what it is thought he wants—a brand new labour policy—the Under-Secretary of State for India may yet realise the object of his ambition.

The vigorous attempt of the University reformers to disestablish Greek met with a terrible check at Cambridge. By 525 to 185 the Senate yesterday decided against the proposal to appoint a committee to examine the subject. The voting was preceded by an interesting, if somewhat diffusive, correspondence in the columns of the *Times* which gives its powerful support to the advocates of inquiry. Among those who have taken part in the inquiry is the well-known coach, Mr. Walter Wren, who as might be supposed is opposed to the present system. Incidentally he declares that clever men who have distinguished or will distinguish themselves have got into the Indian Civil Service without Greek, without classics, without mathematics, and without both. He refers to the case of Lord Coleridge, who the other day publicly bewailed his ignorance of arithmetic, the result of his being "educated" in a public school, and concludes as follows:—"I beg for one last word for what is practical, ready to hand. New regulations for the I.C.S. have lately been drawn up and published. Nearly, or quite, every branch of learning studied at Oxford and Cambridge may be taken up, and no subject is compulsory. The University authorities are said to have advised Lord Cross to do this. The age has been raised. Do it all round. Raise the age for candidates for the Army. Encourage what is 'indispensable.' Discourage what is not. Raise the age for competitors for college scholarships. Give scholarships encouraging the study of all branches of learning worthy of study. Do away with all useless and therefore absurd restrictions and stumbling-blocks. What the Masters of Trinity and Harrow advise will never do learning harm. This is very disinterested on my part. When it is done, I must shut up shop. I cannot compete with such scholars as those who signed the circular against the Master of Trinity, where they give themselves fair play. But University conservatism will outlive me." So it seems.

I have already, I think, mentioned that the opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts will take place on the 21st of January. Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, whose report will by that time be in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, is to deliver the first lecture of the session, his subject being "The Agricultural Needs of India." The Right Hon. Sir James Caird presides. Lord Lamington's paper on his travels in the Further East will be read at the second meeting, on February 11. The date fixed for Sir William Wedderburn's lecture on Agricultural Banks is the 28th of April. The programme for 1892 promises to be strong and attractive. Professor Robert Wallace, of Edinburgh University, will probably lecture before one of the sections on agriculture in Egypt.

The first annual report of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, a copy of which doubtless reached you some weeks ago, is being favourably commented upon by the press in this country. The *Daily Chronicle* which continues to give special prominence to matters relating to Greater Britain, expresses the opinion that while the cheapening process in art cannot go further, its debasement has not reached its lowest depth, which is saying a good deal. The *Chronicle* wishes the Society all success in its efforts to teach people at home to appreciate true Oriental art, and artisans in the East to labour in the styles which are "native and to the manner born." It is only due to Mrs. David Carmichael to say that the fair and encouraging results of the Society's operations during the past twelve months are mainly due to her energetic exertions.

When announcing a week ago Mr. Purdon Clarke's appointment as principal keeper of South Kensington Museum I did not anticipate that I should so soon be called upon to chronicle the decease of his predecessor. An intimate friend of the late Mr. George Wallis writes to me:—"He died a most beautiful death. He was a man of singular energy, and although he had reached the ripe age of 81 was still in the full enjoyment of all his faculties. For months, however, it had been obvious that his physical strength was gradually ebbing away. A few days before his death he warmly congratulated his successor in his office on his well-earned promotion, adding cheerfully, 'and the next for promotion, Clarke, will be myself!' On the morning of his death he had risen as usual and taken his morning meal, after which his daughter gathered round him his favourite books for his customary reading; and just as she had settled the cushion of the chair in which he was seated he gently remarked, 'Oh, how comfortable I am feeling, and as he uttered the words, leaned back lifeless."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loygin, with the overland mails of the 30th October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Glazebrook	Mrs Atkinson
Mr C F Kingcott	Miss Ford
Mr and Mrs Collingwood	Mr Venner
Mr W A W Lost	Mr F Elliott
Mr L L Johnstone	Miss Harris
Mrs Ross Scott	Mr H Walsh
Mrs Willcocks	Mr W K Belcher
Mr Goundry	Mr J G O'Hara
Sir B Simpson, child and infant	Mr R S Paterson
Mrs Paterson	Mr F Wright
Mr and Mrs C L Sun, and 2 infants	Mr Cowley
Mr L Z Smith, child and infant	Mr J Zorab
Mrs Langford	Mr G R Walsh
Mr Sydney Smith	Mr F Harvey
Mr C H Shepperd	Miss St Aubyn
Mrs Molesworth	Mrs H Dauby
Mrs Gollings	Lieut Shakespeare
Miss Stevens	Mr J Bell
Mrs A J Molesworth, and infant	Miss Pilcher
Dr and Mrs Amesbury	Mrs Pilcher
Three Misses Amesbury	Mrs Sharp and son
Mrs Lake and infant	Mr and Mrs Ahmed
Miss Payne	Mrs Forrocus
Mrs Halkett	Miss Thomson
Mrs Gollaway	Mrs J D la Touche
Mr A O dume	Mrs A Rodwell
Mrs Dunkerley, child and infant	Mr and Mrs Curry, and two infants
Mrs Moore	Lieut J J Mansfield
Mr W L Cameron	Mr J Grierson
Rev and Mrs Potter	Mr Taylor
Mrs Buchanan and 2 infants	Mrs Sauter
Mr H J Boss	Mr A W Stone
Miss Brownell	Mr A H Davis
Mr R H Rogers	Mrs Wilde
Mr H Towers	Mr R Reynold
Lord Dormer	Mr P C Sheridan
Hon Mrs Louisa Dormer	Mr and Mrs Rose
Mrs Fielder	Miss Cass
Mr and Mrs C Marshall and infant	Miss Walter
Mrs Harvey	Mrs McConnell
Mr Ormeston N Smith	Mrs Wicks
	Capt Stevens
	Miss Gaisford
	Miss Alice Martin
	Mrs Shepperd and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj Hon M Curzon	Mr W S Grieve
Mr G. Mrs and Miss Adams	Genl Mady Kollollitsch
Mr [illegible] Parsons	Miss Griffiths
Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman	Mr and Mrs A Parker
Col J A D Gordon	Mr Mahon
Mr and Mrs L Peny	Surg-Major Parker
Mr and Mrs A McNab	Mr and Mrs J Horne
Mrs Crawley Bovey	Mr Davenport
Mr Rivett-Carnac	Mr Garth
Mr and Mrs Rawlinson	Mr [illegible] Sigan
Mr Deacon Clark	Lieut Ryder
Lt de Vismes de Ponthieu	Sir D C McNab
Mr A A Conroy	Capt G A Chambers
Mr C B Jourdam	Mr C E Biddulph
Mr W Tigonier	Mrs Kitts
Mr and Mrs Boyle	Capt G Elliott
Mr Buchanan	Mr Peel
Col D H Robertson	Mr Von Horst
Mr G Yule	Capt and Mrs Preston
Mr W Thomson	Mr J J Vernie
Capt Murdock	Mr Scott
Mr Ozanne	Mr R Frail Straith
Mrs and Miss Langley	Mr R Deane
Genl Coupe	Mr Stent
Mrs M Macferson	Mr G Rwood
	Mr. Mrs and Miss McCarthy

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr Orphanidi	Mr J G Watson

FROM ISMAILIA.

Miss Brook	Mr K Poultney
Mr J R Wilkinson	

FROM ADEN.

Lieut E Hale	Mr P V Luke

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

THE COURT.

THE Queen is expected to return from Scotland to Windsor on November 20.

The Queen has confirmed the appointment of Canon F. Paget, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, to the Deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, on the resignation of Dr. Liddell.

POLITICAL.

The polling in the Strand Division of Westminster on Tuesday resulted in the election of Mr. F. Smith, son of the late member, by a majority 3,006 votes. Mr. Smith polled 4,952 votes, and Dr. Gutteridge, the Gladstonian candidate, 1,946.

Mr. A. J. Balfour on Friday addressed a large Unionist meeting at Bury, criticising Mr. Gladstone's Newcastle speech, and setting forth the work that had been done by the present Government. At the opening of the present proceedings letters excusing non-attendance were read from Lord Hartington and Sir H. James, acknowledging Mr. Balfour's successful legislation for Ireland, and wishing him equal success in his new position as leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour also addressed a meeting at Accrington on Saturday.

GENERAL.

The Bank of England discount rate was raised yesterday from 3 to 4 per cent.

The Royal Naval Exhibition at Chelsea was formally closed on Saturday. The Prince of Wales inspected the marines and sailors who had taken part in it, and praised their behaviour and appearance.

The strongly contested question at Cambridge University, for the appointment of a syndicate to report as to cessation of Greek as a compulsory study in favour of modern languages, was decided yesterday in the Senate, when 185 voted in favour of the motion and 525 against.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hewett, who is stated to have been the last surviving officer who fought at Waterloo, died on Saturday, aged 96.

The steamer Boston, from Cardiff for London, coal laden, came into collision early on Monday morning, near the Eddystone Lighthouse, with the barque Charlwood, from Antwerp. The latter vessel soon sank and 15 lives were lost, seven others being saved by a boat from a passing vessel.

The Salvation Army riots at Eastbourne were renewed on S

Bombay High Court, to hear appeals in Sind, at certain fixed periods, and in the event of a difference of opinion a case should be referred to a third judge of the said Court in Bombay, or to a Full Bench if necessary. We are mindful of opinion that such a change in the constitution of the Chief Court of last resort in this province, as we have ventured to suggest, will not only facilitate the administration of justice, but place it on a satisfactory footing, and it would further remove the invidious disparity existing at present between European and Native British subjects, in respect of the right of appeal to the Bombay High Court, which privilege is at present accorded only to the former.

H. E. the Governor, in reply, said :—

Gentlemen,—My time is limited, as I have got an engagement at 4-30. I shall proceed to reply to those points in your address which are of importance and I would consider it a great favour if you will kindly consider the address as read. Well, gentlemen, let me thank you for presenting me with this address, and for the cordial reception you have given me in Karachi on this my first, and I hope not my last, visit to this province. Now, your address refers to one or two points, which I have already discussed in detail with the Chamber of Commerce, and further reference to which is therefore unnecessary. We then come to the question of certain grievances, under which you think that the Mahomedan community suffers, and I do not think that with the exception of one or two points, which I will refer to in greater detail presently, there is anything I need remark upon. Most of them have already been replied to, in an address which you presented to your Commissioner, whom I am glad to see you appreciate so highly, whose reply I have read with close attention, and I am glad to say that in general I agree very much with the reply he gave you, but there are some points of detail, which I feel bound to refer to. You complain, for instance, that the introduction of the English language is a hardship upon the Mahomedan community, and that young Hindus educated in Missionary schools have had an advantage over Mahomedans. Well, it might have been a hardship if the language of the ruling power had been one not generally used throughout the world and had been imposed upon candidates for Government service. But seeing that a knowledge of the English language means a knowledge of the language of trade and commerce, and one which is rapidly becoming the most common language of general communication between all nationalities, I confess I cannot see that there is any good ground for complaint. The introduction of the knowledge of English is common to the candidates of all communities in the country, and I do not think, that whatever may have been the case when it was first introduced, that any grievance upon that point exists now. As regards the principles upon which Government selects employes for Government service, while most anxious to treat all communities impartially, it is the bounden duty of Government to secure as its employes the most capable servants, and it would be laying ourselves open to a charge of partiality if we gave away employments to people not capable of passing the examinations, which we think necessary in order to test candidates. It is exactly the same all over the world, that as education has advanced examinations have become competitive and disagreeable, though it undoubtedly is for all those who aim at Government employment the basis on which other principle Government is to proceed. As I have said before at Surat and in other parts of the Presidency, Government have got to get the best servants it can, and the only way by which you can secure that proportion, which you have a right to desire, is by such a patronage of education, such an encouragement amongst your young people as will result in young men turning out capable of obtaining the posts you desire. Then you allude to the institution of the Ryotwari system in Sind, and although you complain of it I do not imagine that you suggest that we ought to retrace steps which were deemed absolutely necessary by an official who had very large sympathies for Sind, and who must be given credit for the belief that in introducing that system he believed he was doing a great deal of good for Sind. In connection with the land system, of course, we come to the subject of the seminaries and their tendency to transfer their land. Well, now, gentlemen, as a matter of fact, this is a thing that is occurring in all parts of the world. However anxious a Government may be for, or whatever the struggles may be of, old families to retain the landed property, which has been handed down to them, it is inevitable that land will by degrees change hands, and old families will by slow degrees give place to new. Government has undoubtedly in various parts of India shown that it is extremely anxious to retain the old families in possession of the land. But although legislation be passed with that idea, although there may be the strongest conservative and aristocrative feeling in favour of the retention of old families on the land, nevertheless, it is impossible to prevent the laws of supply and demand having their inevitable effect, and land by degrees changing hands, and by degrees some branches of old families disappear in every country. It is to be hoped that other branches in the meantime will become more vigorous and will take the place of the old and worn out branches. What the Government have done, has been in a right direction, and it has been partially successful in checking the tendency of which you complain, but when you come to ask for fresh legislation in the same direction, or for the consideration of the circumstances effecting a transfer of land, I do not see that it is in my power to hold out to you hopes of complying with your request. You suggest a commission should sit. Gentlemen there are people who are inclined to think that a commission is a panacea for every grievance, but I think, if you were to study the results of commissions, you would find that as a rule the outcome is disproportionate to the expectations. Undoubtedly, a vast amount of interesting tradition is unearthed and placed on record, but the practical results of commissions are as a rule incommensurate with the labours which they entail. It is not in my power to appoint a commission at all, and before the Bombay Government could give support to the proposal, it is necessary which it should have the approval of not only a large and influential body like yourselves, but also of all the local authorities concerned, and the aims of such a commission should be clearly defined. As regards fresh legislation in the direction of the prevention of sale of zemindar's holdings upon the lines of the Talukdari Act in Guzerat, that is a proposal which has come before me for the first time in your address, and I am really not in a position to discuss it. Such a proposal must be sent up through the ordinary official channels, in order that I may have besides your opinion, that of officers who know Sind thoroughly. Then you touch upon the question of the zemindars of Upper Sind and the system of Lapo. Well, this is a subject which I have gone into with some care and discussed with those who understand it. You refer to the fact of a special officer being been appointed rather as if the report of that special officer was bound to be accepted by Government, because he was appointed specially to investigate; but you must understand that reports of this kind are always examined and scrutinised by other experienced officers, and it is quite possible that eventually the information which is placed before Government does not necessarily take the same direction as the report does. It does not necessarily follow, that because a report is made by a special officer Government is bound to accept that report as it is put forward. Well, as regards this particular subject the origin of Lapo is surrounded with some mystery, and as a matter of fact, the unearthing of so much of the history of it as could be gathered has resulted in divergent views being entertained upon it. For instance, as to whether it was a payment in land for certain services given. Again, one has to consider whether these services are still rendered, and from evidence it appears at the present time that the services are not given. The question therefore naturally arises whether Government is justified in introducing exceptional legislation for the recovery of what is claimed as a due, but for which some service ought to be rendered. Naturally one very great objection to any change of a system which is in existence is the disturbance and inconvenience of the transition stage when you are passing from the system which exists to one you believe to be better. Well, having the whole of the evidence that has been put before us, and bearing in mind that both parties have a remedy in existence at the present time in the existence of civil courts, we incline to think that there is not enough evidence to warrant our introducing exceptional legislation just now. If additional arguments can be adduced which would warrant us in [illegible] legislation, why, then we shall be glad [illegible] subject ap again. Then you deal with education, and I can congratulate you as I did the other day, on the M[illegible] the most sincere hope that [illegible] tion for the better education of [illegible] which will result in their arriving at [illegible] will enable them to obtain high position[illegible] ment service; but I am sure you see it [illegible] these young men, if they are to obtain higher [illegible] ments, must go on to the highest educational [illegible] The number of Mahomedan scholars now are [illegible] striking indeed, they are these: of the number [illegible] Mahomedan scholars at schools, including those in the mosque schools and those in the local board schools, the number of scholars in the primary stage is 69 per cent. From these we come on to the secondary stage and we find that of the total only 9 per cent. come on to the secondary stage, and when we come to the collegiate stage we find a falling off still more remarkable and more deplorable—there is only 1 per cent. and a small fraction over. Now, gentlemen, with every wish to deal impartially with your community, I think you must see that unless there is more desire for higher education, it is scarcely possible for your young men to rise to high employment. They ought to undertake a higher line of study than they do at the present time. You may remember that as regards Government scholarships. Mahomedan boys are allowed to go in for them up to the age of 12, whilst Hindus are admissible up to the age of 10 only; therefore, your boys have an advantage of two years over the Hindu boys. I do trust you will use your very best endeavours to increase the very small percentage I have pointed to. As regards Government grants we will do our best for you, but we must treat all parts of the Presidency alike, and I incline to think that on the whole Sind is treated more favourably than other parts of the Presidency. As regards Municipal elections you appear to be dissatisfied with the present system. Well, gentlemen, as regards the Government nominated members, we endeavour to deal out our nominations fairly. You must understand this, that when you come to the election system it does not depend upon any Act, or upon Government, it depends entirely upon yourselves, it is merely a question of voting and registration. If you would set your minds in a Municipality to organise your own community, there is no reason why you should not have your fair proportion of representatives. If there are any malpractices they should be brought forward and made public, and if the Act is not capable of dealing with such acts as bribery and corruption, why then the Act ought to be strengthened, but this is the first instance that has been suggested to me of the law being unable to deal with such malpractices. You also touch upon the question of the supreme court. I have already addressed two deputations upon that subject. Gentlemen, it is not a very easy matter to deal with it, means new appointments, which require the sanction of the Secretary of State as well as of the Government of India. It also means increased expenditure, and where all these matters come in one has to go to the Government of India with very strong arguments before they are likely to assent. At present no argument stronger than this has been put before me, namely, that there is a strong local feeling that Sind is worthy of a supreme court, consisting of more than one judge. Well, gentlemen, I doubt if that is strong enough ground to go to the Government of India. But the matter is having my attention and that of your Commissioner, Mr. James, and I hope we may be able to find grounds strong enough to warrant our addressing higher authority. I am extremely obliged to you, gentlemen, for your address and also for the kind reception you have given me at Karachi on this my first visit to the province, and I hope not my last.

After these gentlemen had withdrawn, his Excellency, accompanied by the members of his Staff, the Commissioner, and other gentlemen, drove to the Frere Hall, where the children belonging to the Karachi Grammar School, together with their relations and friends were assembled. He was received here by the Rev. Mr. Watson, secretary to the school, and Mr. Taylor, head-master. After a few remarks from the secretary his Excellency proceeded to distribute the various prizes to the successful pupils, making a short speech at the conclusion. In the evening there was a large dinner-party at the Commissioner's residence, with an evening party afterwards.

At 6-30 the Governor and party started at 6-30 a.m. yesterday, and driving through the city to the Bagdadi Bazaar, where horses had been sent on to ride over the plain to the Maurypur Salt Works here they were received by Mr. Coglan, and conducted over the establishment. These works, which are the only ones in Sind, turn out on an average 800 maunds of salt daily, though even this amount can be largely exceeded. The plan of extraction is very simple and cheap. Sea-water is run into small wells, sunk at intervals of thirty or forty yards, from these the water is ladled out into shallow beds and allowed to evaporate; this being done several times until a thick layer of salt is formed; the salt is then scraped off, thoroughly, washed and after being dried again is ready for use. His Excellency then visited the village occupied by the natives employed at the works, riding back from there to Karachi.

In the afternoon, the Governor inspected the Sind Volunteer Corps, commanded by Colonel Crawford, the regiments having marched-past formed a half square. The MacHinch Challenge Shield, presented by their late commandant, Colonel MacHinch for the best shooting company in the regiment, was handed over to the Battalion by his Excellency, who took the opportunity of saying how glad he was to find that in Sind such a large percentage (5·5 p. c.) of the population of European extraction were enrolled as Volunteers. Later his Excellency attended a party given by Khan Bahadoor the Hon'ble Oodharam Mulchand. In the evening his Excellency and staff dined with the members of the Sind Club, when eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner. After the Queen's health had been given Colonel Crawford proposed the health of H. E. Lord Harris, which was enthusiastically drunk, with musical honors.

This morning his Excellency drove to the Zoological Gardens, afterwards driving through the Belooch Lines on his way home. He leaves tonight for Hyderabad, accompanied by the Commissioner and Colonel Crawford, and will arrive there at an early hour in the morning.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles fell in at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday, at the Cruckshank Road, end of the parade ground after the companies had been inspected, sized, and told off, the bugler on duty sounded for left markers, and quarter column was formed. After retiring a short distance, the column advanced, and then moved to the left in fours. On approaching the saluting base, the orders were given "front turn, by the left," "left wheel," "form up," "halt," "dress." The Regiment then marched-past in column. This was far from good, but being the first march-past of the season, no doubt an improvement will soon be made. The Regiment then wheeled by companies into the original alignment and the commanders were ordered to march their companies to drill. After about an hour the "close" sounded, when quarter column was formed, and the parade came to an end.

The following is the field-state.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and file.	Total.
A Company	1	1	2	2	2	...	18	26
B "	...	1	2	...	...	...	8	12
C "	...	1	1	...	4	...	15	21
D "	...	1	1	2	3	...	8	15
E "	...	1	2	1	1	...	17	22
F "	...	1	1	...	3	...	17	19
G "	...	1	2	...	3	...	23	28
H "	...	...	...	...	3	2	25	30
I Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
K "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
L "	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Army Staff	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	7
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total.....	3	6	11	6	18	2	169	215

The following officers were on parade, viz. :—Lieut Col the Hon L H Bayley, Major R S Brown, Major and Adjutant T W C Leathem, Captain J P Baird, Captain E F Nicholson, Captain F Place, Captain G Lund, Captain R A Willis, Captain J Kenny, Lieut W Jefferies, Lieut T M E English, Lieut F W English, Lieut J P Cornforth, Lieut N Devlin, Lieut D J Sharp, Lieut F A Rowland, Lieut J W Smith, Lieut J H Ferneaux, 2nd-Lieut S Tomlinson, Lieut R A A Jenkins (1st Queens Royal West Surrey Volunteers).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

No. 2 Company of the Volunteer Artillery paraded at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters and proceeded to the Mahalaxmi Fort for drill on the 10th. R. M. L. Gun. A gun detachment, under Corporal Marsland, was formed, the new silent drill being gone through. The company was then marched back to the Grant Road Station, and dismissed.

Captain Wilson and Lieut. Robertson were the officers on parade.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following notification was issued as a Bombay *Government Gazette* extraordinary on Saturday :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 9th December, 1891, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aid-de-Camp at the main entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered to the Aid-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aid-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress :—European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being university graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requested to pass [illegible] Excellency together by corps, the Native Officers [illegible] resented by their Commanding Officers after [illegible] have passed.

[illegible]es of gentlemen who have the private [illegible] down at the main entrance. All other [illegible] down at the north door and take

By Command,

F. W. Rhodes, *Colonel*,
[illegible]is Excellency the Governor.
[illegible]rnor's Camp,
[illegible] 1891.

A [illegible]ived in New York
from S[illegible]ment has replied
in strong[illegible]nd for an explanation o[illegible] of the United States cruise[illegible]o. It is understood tha[illegible]efusal to accept responsibi[illegible]merican cruiser San Francis[illegible]turn to Valparaiso immediat[illegible]rds have directed to prepare such [illegible] be required to leave, and the Secretar[illegible]Navy has cancelled all absence permits [illegible] officers of vessels. From Washington it is reported that the Cabinet has decided to declare war against Chili. The report, however, lacks confirmation.

Actions have been commenced in the Spanish courts, on behalf of Mr. Seymour Lucas, for ten thousand pounds, and by the family of the late Mr. William Cotton for nine thousand pounds, against the Northern Railway Company of Spain. Mr. Walker Clydesdale, an English barrister who has been acting in Madrid on behalf of the claimant, has retained a leading Spanish counsel. The claims of Spaniards and foreigners arising out of the Burgos accident amount to eighty thousand pounds.

It is reported that the Comte de Montebello, the new representative of the Republic at St. Petersburg, has been instructed to use all his efforts to induce the Czar to pay a visit to the French capital.

The Paris *Figaro* states that during the recent Royal gathering at Fredensborg it was proposed to form a League of Peace, to comprise Russia, France, Servia, Montenegro, Sweden, and Denmark.

The Siamese Government have instructed Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, Leith, to proceed with the building of a fast twin screw steel cruiser of about [illegible] tons' [illegible]

THE PARSEES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At a time when the annually recurring Indian Congress meeting is about to be held in Central India I ask your leave to express my views on the question of the necessity or expediency of such irresponsible and self-constituted assemblies, and whether it is really national compact and if so what good it has done, or can possibly do, to the people of this country, and last, not least, as to whether Parsees as a race or community should join in the movement. I have said so much on the subject elsewhere—last year—that I have hardly much to add. But the chief object of this letter is to warn my people of the danger and disadvantages of taking part in a movement of this kind. If it forebodes any good to any other race or people of India, at any rate, it will do no good to Parsees as a race held in high estimation by its rulers and its fellow-subjects. I think that the Parsees have much to lose and little to gain by co-operating with the Congresswalas. I look upon the Congress as an excrescence of English education in India. It may be but a public exhibition of the just aspirations and demand of equal rights on the part of educated Hindus of to-day. Talking about an educated Hindu of to-day I must freely say that with all his boast of English learning, and with all his high notions of outward civilization and an improving status of domestic life and widow marriage, he the poor educated Hindu at home, is just as much helpless as an old orthodox one in domestic and family circumstances. He is just as much subject to the yoke of Hinduism as an ordinary Hindu. All his high notions vanish like chaff before the wind when a single threat is held out to him in the shape of ex-communication from the caste. Of course, there have been martyrs like the late Cursondass Mooljee and Ganesh Wasoodev Joshi among the Hindus, but then such exceptions are few and far between. The late Cursondas Mooljee and Ganesh Joshi, as natives of India, reveal in them a character for courage. Indeed, such men are models to be copied by our young men, by our educated men, and by our several vain-glorious men of this age. When I run down the present alpaca-coated and be-pataloned rising generation of Hindus for their moral cowardice, of course, I have the greatest respect for those Hindus who do their duty and business in life which they owe to themselves and to their community without making any grand parade. Such good men can be counted by hundreds among the Hindus, and they command our respect. But the question is can the rights, liberties, and privileges asked for be safely granted to us by the Government and are we fit and able to govern ourselves. Look and say truly and sincerely whether the Municipal Government of the towns and cities of India is carried on as it ought to be. Why, I have heard some right-minded Europeans and independent men in and out of the Poona Municipal Corporation say that it would be much better for the people of Poona to have themselves governed by legally constituted responsible authorities than to try to govern themselves in the way they are doing at present. It does no good to themselves nor to the people they pretend to govern. All these so-called self-governing bodies in Guzerat are more ruled over by some one more capable of ruling than themselves, instead of ruling themselves and those placed under them. It may be the ambition of some of the Congresswallas to show forth their English education to the public or to pose as orators and leaders of men, or to be worshipped by the ignorant public as heroes and martyrs fighting with Government for the rights and liberties of the people of India, or they may be enthusiastic and misguided men in search of fame and glory. I beg most humbly to urge upon Parsees the fact of there being nothing like a nationality among them, of their being foreigners in a foreign land, that they have lost their all, except a glorious name, which they have still, thanks to the British Government in India, been able to preserve. English people are shrewd enough to understand that Parsees cannot but be loyal and grateful to the British Government, because Parsees owe everything to them, and, if imitation can be called the sincerest flattery, the Parsees are the sincerest admirers of everything English. Supposing for a moment that the British lost the empire of India the Parsees would be nowhere, probably their race and name would be exterminated and extinct for ever unless they had the energy, enterprise, and means to found a colony of their own, or some other European Government took them under their protection and protection. The Parsees must stand or fall with the British Government in India. They grow with the growth of the British and strengthen with their strength. Who does not know that in the dreaded days of the Mutiny we (Parsees) stood next to our rulers in imminent danger of being exterminated. How many of us fell victims in outstations simply because we were Parsees and our dislike was next to that of the British? We must not forget the lesson taught only so recently, and ask for liberties of doubtful benefit to us as a class. One thing I can truly vouch for, that wherever you go the Britishers would be the first to like respect and associate with a true-born Parsee, though some Englishmen can hardly bear the sight of Parsees in Bombay. In fact, the very existence of Parsees in India is dependent upon the existence and maintenance of the British rule in India, and, therefore, Parsees must have a strong interest and affection in their paternal Government. Let the day come and you will see them fighting for the British shoulder to shoulder with them. Instead of wasting their breath and energy in a meaningless movement like the Congress let the Parsees find ways and means to ameliorate their own condition, and to guard against an evil day which may or may not come. As a race they have still the seeds of greatness in them, which only require to be nourished, developed, and rightly cultivated. I will more say that the Parsees as a body have very little to gain from the Congress. This has been my conviction for years, and I am glad to find that others are warning the Parsees against the danger. I wish all Parsee journalists would do the same.

A word more and I am done. If the Congress offers to develop the resources of the country, to introduce new manufactures and trades, to revive old industries, I say let the Bombay Parsees join it by all means. These are the things that are wanted for the regeneration of the country, but the pulpit patriots, who want to govern from their chambers, pen in hand, fight shy of such herculean tasks.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Nov 11.

LEPROSY AND VACCINATION AT THE HYGIENIC CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having regard to the admitted serious increase of leprosy in India and in our Colonies, none of the subjects introduced at the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography could be more important than that of the alleged connection of this loathsome malady with vaccination. Dr. P. Abraham, the Secretary of the National Leprosy Fund, read a paper on this subject, but as it was introduced late in the afternoon, the opportunity for discussion was denied to those who were prepared to contest his views. No report of the proceedings has been published, so far as I am aware, but a summary of Dr. Abraham's paper appeared in the *Lancet* of the 21st of August; and as this journal is not open to those who contest the alleged benign results of vaccination, I shall be glad if you will kindly allow me a short space in the more impartial columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. Dr. Abraham does not deny that leprosy is inoculable by means of vaccination, for on this point medical evidence is conclusive. On the contrary, he furnishes the following tolerably large list of medical observers, who have either pointed out this particular danger, or—what is more to the purpose—have supplied details of cases where leprosy has, in their opinion, been invaccinated into the blood of healthy persons. Some of the observers have testified that new centres of the disease were established in this way. The authorities he mentions, which, I may observe, by no means exhaust the list are: Sir Erasmus Wilson, Sir T. Martin, Dr. Hall Bakewell, Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dr. Castor, Dr. Ebden, Mr. Malcolm Morris, Dr. Bennis, Dr. Hildebrandt, Dr. E. Arning, Dr. Mouritz, Dr. Bevan Rake, Archdeacon Wright, Professor Gairdner, Dr. Black, Dr. Swift, Dr. Montgomery, Surgeon Brunt, Dr. Piffard, Dr. Hillis, and Professor Bolsir. It would be interesting to know why the Committee of the National Leprosy Fund, an Association organised for the express purpose of instituting a full and exhaustive inquiry into the causation of leprosy, and particularly of its recrudescence in recent years, have not published the details of these cases. Three numbers of their "Journal" have already been issued, containing communications upon every phase of the subject from all parts of the world; but no case of invaccinated leprosy has been permitted to appear. The correspondence relates to every other alleged causation, probable and improbable, and includes the most speculative and conflicting opinions of medical theorists as to the etiology of this dreaded disease; but facts and communications relating to the spread of leprosy by vaccination have thus far been excluded. We are, however, promised a paper on the subject in the next number of the *Journal*. While furnishing the names of those who recognise vaccination as a source of infection, Dr. Abraham contents himself by observing that the case, are few in number; and he appears to regards them with a light heart. It is by no means clear that the native populations in India, Central and South America, Hawaii, or the West Indies, will regard this conclusion from such a cheery point of view. Alas! they know full well that many of their friends attribute the fearful inroads of this disgusting and mutilating disease to the vaccinator's lancet. Dr. Abraham has also overlooked the important fact that some of his authorities speak of vaccination as causing an "alarming" and "serious" increase of leprosy; and I venture to say that anyone who will investigate the facts in leprous countries can come to no other conclusion. I am inclined to think that, after all, Dr. Abraham himself is but ill at ease as to the reality of the danger, else why does he take the precaution to advise medical men to be "extremely careful in the selection of their lymph, especially in countries where leprosy is rife, and to avoid arm-to-arm vaccination?" Having personally visited many leper asylums, and investigated the causation of the disease in all quarters of the globe, I come to the conclusion that its spread is largely due to inoculation; and as there is no mode of inoculation so universal as vaccination, it is to vaccination we must mainly attribute the remarkable recrudescence during the past thirty years of this the most to be dreaded of all human maladies. It must be noted that this increase of leprosy is coincident with the extension of vaccination, all other alleged factors having been in operation for centuries. The last word has not yet been said on this momentous subject.—Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM TEBB.

Devonshire Club, St. James's, London, Oct. 20.

The *Gentlewoman* has started a series of short life of some Indian rulers. No. I., published this week, deals with H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.

AN INDIAN VENTURE.

Under this head *Truth* writes :—When on September 3 I put a number of questions to the directors of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, I received a communication from the Secretary and Manager, which I published on September 10, promising full information in a report and balance-sheet, which were to be issued on receipt of the trading account then expected from India in about a fortnight. Not having heard any more of the matter I sent another inquiry on October 6, to which I have received the following answer :—

October 10, 1891.

In reply to your letter of October 6 I am directed to say what I said in my former letter, that an audited trading account was expected from Bombay in about a fornight. This was not received until September 21, and it was found to be incomplete and in some respects inaccurate, though it was prepared by Messrs. Swift and Farrow, a recognised firm of accounts in Bombay. After the accounts had been examined, these gentlemen were telegraphed to on September 29 to explain discrepancies and to give details of items which were not intelligible as they stood. Their answer may be expected about October 20, and the general meeting has been fixed for November 23. Before this the accounts and the reports will be circulated to all shareholders, and every explanation of the society's position will be given.—Yours, &c.,

W. F. Lucas,
Secretary and Manager.

As the issue of the report is thus very inconveniently delayed, I am unable to withhold further comment, and propose to discuss the position of the Company with the aid of information which has since been placed at my disposal. That the trading accounts were "incomplete and in some respects inaccurate" is to be regretted. There must have been blundering somewhere, probably at the Company's office in Bombay, pointing to that same mismanagement, of the existence of which there is at present no indication. To start with the formation of the Company, one of the promoters was undoubtedly Mr. M. P. Shorrock, whose connection with other companies has not been exactly fortunate for these concerns. It would be interesting to know how much he or others netted by the transaction? From the outset the Company has had the support of Messrs. James Finlay and Co. It was stated in the prospectus that arrangements of a very "advantageous nature" had been entered into with that firm; but, as I have already stated, the commission charged by that firm of 3½ per cent. is excessive, when compared with the usual Indian commission charge. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Jeremiah Lyon & Co. inform me that they have offered to the Company to transact this business at a commission of 1½ per cent.; but their offer was refused "in consequence of the excellent engagements with Messrs. Jas. Finlay and Co." The question now arises, why so one-sided a bargain was entered into with that firm. Three-and-a-half per cent. is a preposterous charge, when other firms of repute are prepared to undertake the same work at 1½ per cent. I see that Mr. John D. Tannahill, a partner in the firm of James Finlay and Co., is one of the directors of the Company. This, possibly led to the suggestion, which is made in some quarters, that Messrs. Finlay might also be interested in the promotion of this undertaking, but of this there is no proof. I should, however, like to know, if it is true that this firm receive the same commission of 3½ per cent. on all goods purchased in Europe and India, and which they may otherwise have manufactured in any way? It is asserted by those who ought to know that this commission has been charged on goods ordered from Bombay and shipped direct, and also on goods purchased in India, of which accounts were sent home through the Bombay branch, Finlay, Muir and Co. Taking the amount of goods shipped as £40,000 the commission would work out to £1,400. As the same work could have been done more effectively by a staff whose salaries are so grossly inaccurate that we trust you will allow us an opportunity of correcting them.

It is to be regretted that a well-known journal like *Truth* should have permitted itself to become the vehicle of the malicious misrepresentations of trade rivals and the intentional distortions of discharged servants.

In our secretary's letter of Oct 10, we told *Truth* the exact facts of the case, and it was impossible to prepare a balance-sheet or report till we received additional information from India. This has now been received, the balance-sheet is ready and the report is being prepared.

Truth says there must have been blundering somewhere, probably in the Company's office in Bombay. The blundering was not in our office, the accounts were sent home by the auditors in an incomplete state and with several unexplained items, and we think the editor of *Truth* might in common courtesy have waited till the report and balance-sheet were furnished to him.

I do not propose to discuss the terms of the promoters agreement with Messrs. James Finlay & Co. as it was made before I joined the board, but I may say that they have loyally rendered us every possible assistance, and that no goods are shipped direct to Bombay, as everything goes through Messrs. Finlay and Co.

1. As regards the premises taken in Bombay *Truth* says they are not well situated, and were declared by the deputy manager to be too small and shoppy. I leave your Bombay readers to deal with these assertions, as they know that we have the best situation in Bombay, and that our premises are large and handsome. Why a shop should not be "shoppy," I fail to see. By almost every mail from India I receive assurances that we have secured the best site in Bombay. *Truth* says, "the premises recommended by the officer who was specially sent out to Bombay were declined, and some Rs. 25,000 spent for fitting up the place actually chosen, although better premises could have been obtained upon which nothing like this sum need have been spent." The other premises recommended by Mr. Hooper, the person who was sent out to Bombay, were in a much inferior position and were unnecessarily large and expensive, the rent being Rs. 3,000, while we pay only Rs. 1,500 for the much more suitable premises on the Apollo Bunder.

As both Sir William Davies and myself knew Bombay well, we did not think it necessary to be guided by the opinion of a person whose success in superintending the Indian issue had not been so conspicuous as to make us place much reliance on his judgment, and whose knowledge of Bombay was then limited to a few days' residence at Watson's Hotel.

2. As regards sending out goods to Bombay everything was sent out which the manager had ordered up to May, and that he was not stinted is apparent from the fact that £30,000 worth of goods were sent out, whereas he had stated that £20,000 was ample. It was not correct that no goods were sent out after May 4. Large shipments were made later in May, and from May to July 27,000 worth of goods were sent out.

3. Resignation of manager.—On the resignation of the Bombay manager in August, considerable economies were effected, the total salaries of the new manager and the local director not being as much as that of the former manager, while the whole salary of a local adviser was saved.

4. Rent.—The statement that we pay Rs. 3,000 a month's rent in Bombay is a gross and unjustifiable misrepresentation. Our total rent including godown is under Rs. 1,800.

5. Economies effected in May last.—The former accountant was not dismissed, he died: his successor being of much higher qualifications received a somewhat higher salary which was more than compensated for by the abolition of the second accountant. When it was decided that more immediate supervision was required by some one with Indian experience I was requested to undertake this duty and I plead guilty to accepting the modest remuneration of £100 a year for my services. As I have devoted four or five hours a day to the Society's work since then, and as my salary when I left India was £3,000 a year your Indian readers may, perhaps, think I was worth nearly £110 for five months hard work. It is about what one of my most junior clerks got when I was Accountant-General, and I can assure them that nothing but the desire to ensure the success of an Institution, which I believe has already done great good in reducing prices in India and will do more still if it is fairly supported, has induced me to go through the work which I am not prepared to perform again for the same remuneration. The directors drew no fees after June 30, and will not do so till after the general meeting, but it is a mistake to suppose that any body of gentlemen will go on administering the affairs of a company gratuitously. The result of the economies effected in May last was a total saving of £246 and not an addition of £195 as stated by *Truth*.

Truth is good enough to indulge in some strong language towards the end of the article in reference to the grossest inexperience and incapacity in the management, but we are not prepared to accept the verdict of a prejudiced authority, and when we submit our balance-sheet and report to our shareholders, and have no doubt that they will recognize that we have done the best we could for them under somewhat difficult circumstances, and with unexpected opposition to contend against. If any of them think it is reasonable to expect a balance of profit on the first year's trading (after taking into account all the expenses of setting up and fitting the premises) I am afraid they will be disappointed, but these items are of course really investments made with a view to profits: our sales are increasing every month, and our preliminary expenses are all paid. *Our management in Bombay is improved.* Every possible economy has been effected in London, and if we obtain the support which I will venture to say we have received from our shareholders and from those purchasers in India whose interest have been undoubtedly served by the establishment of this Society. Here I believe that we can look forward to the future with confidence and can afford to disregard the predictions of our enemies which are naturally tinged by the desire to see the failure of our institution which has reduced their profits, and has taught them to consult the convenience of their customers.—I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed.) A. Cotterell Tupp,
Bengal Civil Service (Ret.)

London, Oct. 30.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MOSELEY.

Professor Henry Nottidge Moseley, M.A., LL.D. F.R.S., whose death is announced, was the son of the late Rev. Henry Moseley, F.R.S., Canon of Bristol. He was born at Wandsworth, November 14, 1844, and educated at Harrow and Exeter College, Oxford. He subsequently studied medicine at University College, London, and in Vienna at Leipzig. In 1871, he served as a member of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Ceylon and Southern India, and made successful observation near Trincomali. In the autumn of 1872, he was appointed one of the naturalists to the Challenger Expedition, and served on board H. M. S. "Challenger" during the entire voyage round the world till May, 1876. On his return he was elected Fellow of Exeter College, and resided there several years, working out some of the scientific results of the expedition and preparing for the press his book entitled "Notes by a Naturalists on the 'Challenger,'" 1879; a large portion of which is re-printed in the "Narrative" Volume of official work on the scientific results of the "Challenger" Expedition, of which he is joint author with his colleagues on the scientific staff. He acted two years as Assistant Registrar to the University of London, and vacated that position on his election in November 1881, to the Linacre Professorship of Human and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1877, and has been for the last two years a member of the Council. In 1884 he was President of Section of Biology at the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, when the McGill University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. During the "Challenger" Expedition he undertook the entire collection of plans at the various regions visited. Besides the "Notes by a Naturalist on the 'Challenger'" he has published a small work entitled "Oregon, its Climate, Resources, People, and Institutions," 1878; and contributed to the transactions of the Royal Society and those of other learned bodies a large number of papers on various natural history subjects. His more important memoirs are: "On the Anatomy and Histology of the Land Planarians of Ceylon," 1874; "On the Structure and Devopolment of Peripatus Capensis," 1874; On the Structure and Relations of the Alcyonarian Heliopora Coerulea," 1876; "On the Inhabitants of the Admiralty Islands," 1877; "On the Structure of the Stylasteridæ," the Croonian Lecture, Loyal Society, 1878; "Report on Hydroid Alcyonarian and Madreporarian Corals procured during voyage of H.M.S. 'Challenger,'" 1881; "On the Presence of Eyes in the Shells of certain Chitonidæ," 1885. He married, in 1881, Amabel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., the well-known conchologist.

THE INDIAN LAW STUDENT IN LONDON.

At Westminster Police Court, on the 24th ult., William Moore, 29, well dressed, described as a racing man, and Alice Brookes, a young woman, fashionably attired in a light gray costume and long fur boa, who styled herself an actress, were together placed in the dock, before Mr. Sheil, charged with being together concerned in stealing at their address, 11, Pelham-street, South Kensington, £4 in gold and 11s. in silver from the person of Mr. Lakhon Dass, an Indian law student, who resides at 2, Stephen's-road, Bayswater. The male prisoner was also charged with assaulting Mr. Dass at the same time and place. Mr. Paul Taylor, barrister, appeared for both of the accused. The prosecutor, who spoke English well, said that on Friday evening he was in the Naval Exhibition with a friend—a Mr. Sing—when he got into conversation with the female prisoner, as both of them were looking at the same object. The young lady remarked that she was tired of the exhibition, and suggested that he should see her home in a cab. Thinking that she was a very nice girl and the more likely to be introduced into good society and mother (loud laughter), he went in a hansom with her to South Kensington, but when he found that she asked him in the parlour alone and told him stories of presents of £20 and £10 from gentlemen, he did not think she could be as respectable as he at first imagined. She mentioned two sovereigns as a suitable present from him, but as he did not feel disposed to part with such a sum he told her that he had only got 5s., which was not the fact. This announcement was not received with ladylike demeanour, for the girl bounced out of the room, evidently with a view to make a communication to some one else. On her return she said she could not have had so little money about him, and just out of confidence suggested that he should permit her to examine the contents of his purse. She promised faithfully not to take anything—only to see how much he had got. Then he put the purse in her hand, but as he saw that she went for the gold at once he seized her wrist and tried to get the purse back. She

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Swiet*, the organ of the Slavonic party, declares (says a St. Petersburg telegram) that the present difficulties of China with four of the Great Powers constitute a splendid opportunity for Russia to annex and extend her Protectorates in Central and Eastern Asia.

A detachment of Cossacks, under the command of an officer of the General Staff, returned from a reconnoitring expedition into Pamir territory at the end of September. The expedition is said to have made its way over the higher mountain passes as far as the southern spur of the Hindu Khoosh.

The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from St. Petersburg that the Mixed Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers in the Pamir district will not meet before the spring of 1892 as the season is already too far advanced. Meanwhile, negotiations for the friendly settlement of the Pamir question are proceeding between the Governments of Russia, England, China, and Afghanistan.

The *Novoe Vremya* is informed from Cabul that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sent an extraordinary mission to Russia in order to conclude a Russo-Afghan commercial treaty.

A most vigorous campaign against England is (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs) being opened by the principal organs of the Press in reference to Egypt, China, and Afghanistan. In regard to China, it is remarked that Russia always has had a hold in Chinese Turkestan, which is the reason why the Chinese reflect before thwarting Russian aims and joining her foes. Lord Salisbury's perpetual object, say these papers, is to attack Russia; and one article, dealing with the probabilities of the next English General Election, says:—"Should the Gladstonians win, the relations between England and Denmark would become close, and England would be more inclined to yield to Russia, and be altogether less decided in her foreign policy. This would allow the diplomacy of France and Russia the better to defend their rights, honour, and dignity."

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has been informed that the Government of India and the Home Government have both been advised by the highest military authorities that the Pamir is valueless from the military point of view, either for attack or defence, and that the weight of opinion on this point is so great practically to settle it. "It by no means follows, however," (continues the correspondent), "that this country is therefore to be indifferent to the doings of Russia in that region. Great Britain is as much interested in it as Russia or China, and I believe, if the necessity arises, this interest will be asserted. Perhaps it will help to explain the opinion of the military experts when I mention that the very latest letter received from Captain Younghusband is dated from the Tagdumbash Pamir, on Sept. 3, and was written in the midst of a driving snowstorm. He would, he said, in consequence of the rigorous weather, be compelled to leave almost at once for lower altitudes, and probably for Cashmere. Moreover, the passes between Ferghana, where the last Russian outpost is, and Gilgit, the most advanced British outpost, range from 11,000 to 14,000 feet in height. There are three of these passes on the way to Lake Karakul, and the tremendous Cargil pass down into Gilgit. It is now known that the whole military problem presented by this region from the Russian point of view was studied by Skobeleff when he was Governor of Ferghana in 1876, and was reconsidered as a plan of campaign formed in the Russian camp outside Constantinople in 1878. At the root of the plan lay the hostility of the Ameer to Great Britain at that time, owing to Lord Lytton's policy; but even though the aid of Afghanistan was reasonably certain, the whole Russian scheme collapsed because of the physical difficulties presented by the stupendous natural bariers of the Hindu Kush and its outlines. Instructed professional opinion in this country and in India is that Russia has no right or intention of annexing any part of the Pamir, and that if she had the whole region, in the teeth of British and Chinese opposition in her hands, it would be of no service to her for an attack on India."

Col. Grombcheffsky, the Russian explorer of Pamir who was stopped from entering Cashmere to pass the winter by our Resident there Col. Nisbet, has exhibited his soreness on the subject to M. Barnes Steveni, who gives an account of his interview with Col. Grombcheffsky in the new number of the *Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review*. The Russian explorer is indignant at the suspicion that he was engaged on a political mission and he said to M. Steveni: "The Czar, before giving me permission to go, distinctly impressed upon me—and these are almost the identical words of His Imperial Majesty—to avoid anything that would give England the least ground of complaint otherwise I will not let you go. I do not wish for more territory. My late father has left me quite sufficient. All I wish is to keep what I have and to develop its resources.'"

THE CLAIMS OF INDIAN OFFICERS.

A "LOVER OF FAIR PLAY" writes to the *Times* as follows:—

Sir,—Recently there appeared a telegram from your Special Correspondent in Calcutta announcing that Sir Frederick Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, and General Brackenbury had unanimously recommended Major-General Sir George White as the officer who should succeed Sir Frederick Roberts, and in your issue of the 19th inst. your correspondent on Indian affairs enlarges on this subject, and uses the powerful influence of the *Times* to support this recommendation.

I have no desire to enter upon the personal qualifications of particular officers for this high command. That is a matter for the highest authorities in the State to consider and decide on. By all means let the fittest and best be selected.

Your correspondent strongly supports this special recommendation, on the grounds that difficult and delicate measures are being carried on for the conversion of the Indian Army into a more efficient fighting machine, and also for the creation out of the present armed rabble of Native States of a powerful auxiliary force for the defence of the empire, and that various strategic questions connected with the frontier of serious importance to the safety of India are pending. The necessity for a personal acquaintance with Indian military and frontier questions is said to be the more imperative for the new Commander-in-Chief as the Governor-General's Council happens to be at the present moment exceptionally weak in political experience, the recently-appointed military member of the Council being without personal knowledge of the Indian Army, and, it may be said, of Indian affairs generally, except what he gained as a subaltern with the Central Indian Force more than thirty years ago. Consequently, the writer argues, it would be a public misfortune if Sir Frederick Roberts were to be replaced by a general who, however high his other qualifications, had no experience in actual Indian campaigning and in the handing of a mixed army of British and Native troops in the field.

My object in writing is simply to ask for a fair consideration to the claims of senior officers of her Majesty's Indian Army to a fair share, at least, of the higher commands and appointments connected with that army in which they have served all their lives, with which they are intimately acquainted in all its branches, and many of whom have distinguished themselves by excellent service in actual commands in the field, men of tried experience, and whose honourable careers entitle them to the fullest recognition. Indian officers bear the burden and heat of the day with a vengeance, and only a few of them are fortunate enough to go through their service without a full share of all its disagreeable and trying accompaniments of climate and hardships, yet for all the higher commands they appear at present to be "out of it." There is no one to speak up for them, no one to represent them at head-quarters, they feel neglected and it would not be a matter of surprise if a feeling of discontent should arise.

The high appointment of military member of Council has been given to an officer of the British Service wholly without personal knowledge of India or any experience and with no claims on the Government of India—and now, for that very reason, the claims of another officer of the British Service are recommended for the highest military command in India in order that he may supply the deficiency!—while the chief commands of Bombay and Madras are also held by officers of the same service, the latter of whom has about the same amount of personal knowledge and experience of Indian affairs and military questions as the military member of Council—that is to say, *nil*.

The present state of affairs is such that it can scarcely be said there is justice in it—out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh—and I would fain claim for Indian officers that fair consideration which is all they would ask. They can at least bring something more than an open and unprejudiced mind to the Council board.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN DUBLIN.

AN alarming explosion took place in Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, on the evening of Monday (Oct. 26). It is said to have been distinctly heard in Rathmines, two miles distant, and in the neighbourhood of St. Stephen's-green some women fell down in the street through fright, and great excitement was exhibited. A rush was made in the direction from which the sound proceeded, and it soon became known that it came from the offices of the *National Press*. Mr. Dennehy, the secretary of the National Press Printing Company, Mr. Hooper, and other members of the staff, were quickly on the spot, and an examination showed that some explosive substance had been thrown into the area and had shattered a window. The ceiling and some newly-made doors and passages in the immediate vacinity were also damaged, but no further harm was done. As threats of vengeance have recently been uttered against the paper, it was thought advisable to keep two men on guard in front, and a force was also at hand in the event of any attempt being made to wreck the premises. A sham fight, however, was got up between two men in the street, which diverted the attention of the watchmen, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to throw the missile into the area. Mr. Mallon, Chief Superintendent of Police, was communicated with, and examined the premises. His belief is that the explosion was not caused by gunpowder, of which there is, indeed, no trace, but by a cartridge of dynamite or nitro-glycerine. It is feared (the *Times'* correspondent says) that this is but the beginning of a course of reckless actions arising out of recent political events.

The *Notional Press* says:—Our anxiety is to write calmly and say nothing in bitterness of the men who hid the infernal machine at our doors. They have been taught for the past ten months, first by the *Freeman* and *Evening Telegraph*, and then by *United Ireland*, that freedom of opinion was no longer to be tolerated, and that every Nationalist opposed to their views might righteously be mobbed and struck down, or, if necessary, murdered. Parnellism, with the death of its creator, has descended at the call of literary degenerent to the practices of the Nihilist and the policy of the Carbonari.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA.

IT is announced in the *Times* that the British East Africa Company has decided to have the route of the proposed railway from the coast to Victoria Nyanza surveyed, and has obtained the services of Captain J. R. L. Macdonald, of the Royal Engineers, who will be accompanied by Captain J. W. Pringle, of the same corps, besides several other competent men. Captain Macdonald is attached to the Indian Public Works Department, and has had much experience in Railway construction in India. His last important work was in connection with the Zhob Valley survey. Captain Macdonald leaves in about a fortnight, and it is expected that his survey, which will include levelling at the more critical points, will occupy about eight months. Notwithstanding all that has been done, our existing maps of the company's territories are far from accurate, the distances in many cases being quite erroneous. It would therefore be quite impossible to rely upon them as a basis for railway construction, and in undertaking a perfectly fresh survey the company have shown enterprise in the right direction. Captain Macdonald will certainly add greatly to the information we already possess; much of the route will be over ground which has not previously been traversed. His party will be large enough to divide into two and even three sections. While one party will proceed along the Sabaki river, a second party will take another route from Mombasa. These will meet at a certain point on the Sabaki and survey both banks. From Machakos the party will probably be divided into three each to survey a separate route, while on his return Captain Macdonald proposes to cross the Kamba plain.

Letters containing intelligence up to the end of July have been received in Zanzibar from Uganda, and report a disquieting state of affairs there. Captain Lugard and the forces of the British East Africa Company are not strong enough to hold the balance of parties, and the Protestants and Roman Catholics are said to be further than ever from agreement. The Mussulmans are becoming aggressive, and more fighting seems imminent. News of the recall of the company's forces had not reached Uganda.

The Church Missionary Society has presented a memorial to Lord Salisbury on the subject of the contemplated withdrawal of the Imperial British East Africa Company from Uganda.

The South African International Exhibition will be opened at Kimberley on Sept. 1, 1892. The committee are doing every thing in their power to make the undertaking a great success, and it is contemplated to ask a member of the Royal Family to perform the opening ceremony. It is anticipated the guarantee fund will amount to £15,000. The Mayor of Kimberley, the chairman, the secretary of the De Beers Consolidated Mines (Mr. Craven), treasurer, and the executive committee is composed of the guarantors and the chairmen of the several committees. The Cape Government has guaranteed a sum of money and has appointed represe ntatives on the committee.

THE POWER OF A MERCANTILE AGENT ABROAD.

THE case of "the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company v. Java Agency Company (Limited)," which came before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Collins, in the Queen's Bench Division, on Oct. 27, raised a question of some importance as to the power of mercantile agent abroad, under a power of attorney, to render his company liable for advances made by bankers. The action was to recover a balance of £11,682 from the different company as the balance of their account with the plaintiff bank for advances made by the bank to them through their agent, one brand. The defendant company, the Java Agency Company, was incorporated in December, 1888, for carrying on a most extensive business, or, rather, almost every possible kind of mercantile business, in the island of Java, and especially the management of certain lines of steamers. The nominals capital of the company was £50,000 in 100 shares of £500 each, but only £4,500 was offered and subscribed for privately. Brand and other person (prevented by illness from acting) had gone out to Java under a power of attorney, receiving £1,000 to open the business there. The plaintiffs' alleged advances, amounting to above £11,000, were never required by him to conduct the agency business of the defendant company. And the deponent alleged that these borrowings were ultra vires, and that the defendant company had a good defence to the action. On the part of the plaintiff company, however, summary judgment was demanded, on the ground that there was no defence to the action, and before the Judge at Chambers showed that quarterly accounts were rendered by the plaintiff bank and duly certified, and that the last of these accounts rendered in July last showed the amount sued for to be due. Upon this the learned judge ordered that the plaintiff bank should be entitled to sign judgment for £11,682 (the amount sued for) unless the defendant company paid it into Court or gave security to that amount. The defendant company appealed.

Lord Coleridge said he thought the learned judge was right in the order he had made. It appeared to him that the agent had in these transactions acted within the powers he had received. There was no affidavit to show that the directors did not know that he had received these advances, or that they were not applied to the purposes of its business. And even if it were not so, as the transactions had gone on for more than two years, and quarterly accounts had been rendered, if the directors had made no injury they could not now dispute the authority to borrow money. The order, therefore, was right, and the appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Collins concurred, and the appeal was dismissed accordingly.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

An interesting discussion has been going on in the *Daily Graphic* on the subject of "Our Routes to India and the East," in which Sir Charles Dilke, Admiral Colomb, Admiral Sir Francis Egerton, Sir Samuel Baker and others have taken part. Writing this morning Sir Samuel Baker says:—Admiral Sir Francis Egerton, in his able and interesting letter of the 27th inst., expresses this important opinion: "Neither in Admiral Colomb's, nor in most other contributions to the discussion, the point of honour as to our occupation of Egypt has been sufficiently kept in view." . . . The "point of honour" is a question up on which I have argued from the commencement of the occupation, and I am delighted that a naval officer of distinction should promote this chivalrous principle. The real truth is that England made a mistake. The French made a worse mistake. We bombarded Alexandria without any definite policy. . . . I always argued that the affair was badly managed by the British Government, and the Sultan, who was lord and master was ignored. We had no idea of the task we had undertaken or the complications that would necessarily ensue. Since that period England has done what no other Power would have achieved. Our representatives, Sir Evelyn Baring, has the well-merited credit of a success which is unparalleled in history; but this wonderful success excites the natural jealousy of rivals and of the Sultan of Turkey, who now regards England as the "perfide Albion" who declared she would remain only six months in Egypt more than eight years ago, but she has planted her foot in the Nile valley, like the foundation for a new Pyramid to endure for ever. There must, concludes Sir Samuel Baker, "be no retreat."

THE LONDON *GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 27.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen C Sawyer, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Col, vice Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen G C Clarke, CB, transferred to the 2nd Dragoons.

7th Dragoon Guards—Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen E B Cureton, from the 3rd Hussars, to be Col, vice Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen C Sawyer, transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

2nd Dragoons—Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen G C Clarke, CB, from the 6th Dragoon Guards, to be Col, vice Gen Sir J B Gough, GCB, deceased.

3rd Hussars—Maj Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen E Howard-Vyse to be Col, vice Maj-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen E B Cureton, transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut C S Keith is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department. The appointment to Seed Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet C F Johnson, from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the "Gazette" of Oct 9, 1891, is cancelled.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt W E Phillips retires on retired pay. The undermentioned Seed Lieuts to be Lieuts, to complete establishment:—W Dougall and E L Roiss.

3rd Hussars—Capt W Goring to be Adjt, vice Capt A B Crabbe, who completes his period of service in that appointment. The appointment to a Seed Lieutenancy of Gent Cadet M G E Woodmass, from the Royal Military College, which appeared in the Gazette of Oct 9, 1891 is cancelled.

6th Dragoons—Gent Cadet C F Johnson, from the Royal Military College, to be Seed Lieut, in succession to Lieut C H Saunders-Knox-Gore, promoted.

9th Lancers—Seed Lieut W H von Schroder to be Lieut, vice the Hon V R Anderson-Pelham, appointed Adjt.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col F G Oldham, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on half-pay.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut-Col and Col the Hon G P H Villiers, CB, CMG, retires on half-pay.

Scotts Guards—Seed Lieut W J F Earl of Mar and Kellie, to be Lieut, vice W S Fothringham, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut B W S V Straubenzee to Capt, vice G C Palmes, seconded. Seo Lieut W E B Smith to be Lieut, vice B W S Van Straubenzee.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut W Beadon is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut A C Lovett to be Capt, vice R W P Lodwick, promoted. Seed Lieut F C Nisbet to be Lieut, vice A C Lovett.

The Borderer Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Seed Lieut A M S Elamie is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

The Duke of-Cambridge's Own (Middlesex)—Lieut E D Harvest to be Capt, vice C B D Michel, seconded. The undermentioned Seed Lieuts to be Lieuts:—G. Moberly, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, vice E D Harvest; H W E Finch, to complete establishment.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt E S Strickland, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be Capt, vice A George, who exchanges Gent Cadet S L Paterson, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Seed Lieut, vice J H Peck, seconded. Qr-mstr and Honorary Capt T Hornby, retires on retired pay.

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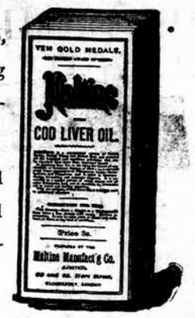

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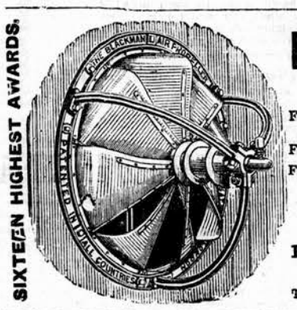

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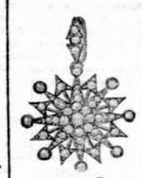
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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GHATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CARPENTER & MORGAN, EDDIS & Co.